Bombay Chronicle

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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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The Bombay Sentinel

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BRITAIN READY TO TALK WITH RUSSIA

To Summit By Stages, Says Macmillan

WRONG TO CONSIDER SOVIET MOVES AS PROPAGANDA

NEW DELHI, January 11.

BRITISH Prime Minister Macmillan told a Press conference here today that he did not think one should ever consider the Soviet peace proposals as 'propaganda'.

HE SAID: "IF THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT WILLING TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS, LET US MEET AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' LEVEL AND BREAK THE DEADLOCK."

Such discussions, whether they were at the diplomatic or at the Foreign Ministers' level and ultimately at the heads of governments level, should aim at reaching agreement and not make propaganda.

Mr. Macmillan, indicated that Marshal Bulganin's latest Soviet proposal was being discussed between him and his Cabinet colleagues, and also with the Commonwealth countries and other allies.

Mr. Macmillan thought that "the general line of approach which we put forward at the NATO conference is the right one."

The type of conference, which he and his colleagues had been discussing in relation to the first Soviet proposal made during Christmas was different from the one now suggested.

What he and his colleagues had in mind was a Geneva-type of conference of a small number of powers.

"Now the summit has become a mountain range with peaks standing out."

He drew a distinction between two types of conferences, one of a large number of countries, say 40 or 50, where discussion became an open debate, and the other a small conference of four or five Powers which would be more business-like.

But experience had shown that even the second type of conference did not always succeed. He referred to the example of the second Geneva conference.

PRELIMINARY PARLEYS

Before a summit conference was agreed to, there should be a conference of Foreign Ministers to discuss the agenda, to make some progress.

It would be helpful if, even before the meeting of Foreign Ministers, there was some good discussion between Ambassadors and through normal diplomatic channels on the list of subjects, how they should be divided and the order of priority.

"Otherwise, you will take the risk of having something which may be rather disappointing."

Asked to amplify his proposal for a non-aggression pact between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union, the British Premier referred to the recent history of the Disarmament Commission

Continued On Page 5 Column 8

Don'tBeToo Credulous

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Mr. Macmillan was asked at today's Press Conference: "Did you find a basic difference between India and Britain in your discussions with Mr. Nehru? India trusts the Soviet Union whereas Britain and America do not?"

Ans. "I do not know what is the degree of trust."

Q: "Is the degree of trust that India has in the Soviet Union about the same that Britain has in Moscow?"

Ans: "We have a very great task and we must not be cynical, but we must not as a Government take the responsibility of casting away our shield of defence until we have more confidence.

"In India the Government is building up its Army and Air Force rapidly and that is the right thing to do. We should not be cynical nor too credulous to cast away the defence."—UPI.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY: LEGAL VIEW

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Mr. Macmillan said at his Press conference here today that according to the opinion of British legal authorities, the India Office Library in London belonged to the United Kingdom.

"I understand that the Prime Minister of India has taken the view that it is purely a legal question .... I think that among the graver problems of today, it might not be an important issue. I hope this issue will find its level."

British Premier Evasive On Kashmir And Goa

NEW DELHI, January 11.

Mr. Harold Macmillan was asked at his Press conference today whether he thought the British action in helping to bring forward a resolution on Kashmir even before the Indian delegate had completed his speech, was in keeping with the idea of impartiality in Britain's dealings with members of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Macmillan replied that Britain was a permanent member of Security Council and as such she could not avoid taking part in its business.

Britain had to play some part in it. What Britain was trying to do was to find some solution or machinery which would be acceptable.

'If and when an agreement is reached, it would be reached between India and Pakistan themselves.

"All that the Security Council can do is to carry out the rules of the U. N. as they are laid down and try so to apply them as to bring the maximum of good and the minimum of ill."

NO PROPOSALS

A correspondent asked whether Britain recognised Kashmir as part of India.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "In a Commonwealth like ours, we should try, as we have tried, to be absolutely impartial in a problem of this kind."

He said Britain would do anything, if asked, to be helpful. But he did not intend to do anything or say anything either in Delhi or Karachi, which was likely to impede any settlement.

Asked to comment on Mr. Gaitskell's remark that the British Government had not been impartial on the Kashmir issue and on Press reports that he was carrying with him from Delhi to Karachi some proposals for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute, Mr. Macmillan said both statements were "untrue."

Asked whether he would like the Portuguese Government to follow the example of Britain and quit Goa, he said it was a particular government's duty to do what was right, whether it was the Portuguese Government or the Government of India.

"It is not my duty to lecture to other governments as to what they should do. Our duty is to do the right thing ourselves."

Asked to clarify whether NATO had anything to do with Goa, Mr. Macmillan categorically stated: "The answer is 'no'."

To a question on the British Government's general policy on Goa and West Irian, he said Goa was a matter between the Indian Government and the Portuguese Government.

Britain hoped that the matter could be settled by peaceful negotiation.

"I think the Prime Minister of India has made it clear that he too takes the view that this is a matter of a kind that ought to be settled peacefully and he would never use force to settle anything. We naturally be happy if an agreement of this kind can be made peacefully."

As for West Irian, it was the policy of the British Government, in matters with which they were not directly concerned, to try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Queen's Visit:

The British Prime Minister indicated that there had been no official invitation by the Government of India to Queen Elizabeth to visit India.

He could not say whether any such invitation to the Queen had been made, "but if any such invitation is to be made, I have no doubt that the Prime Minister of India will discuss it with me first."

An invitation to the Queen to come to India would be regarded as a fine thing by the British people, but it was a matter to be decided by the Government of India and not the British Government.—UPI.

RussiaLauds Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.

Soviet Premier Bulganin said, in a letter to the Danish Premier that Denmark's refusal to grant U.S. rocket launching bases on her territory was "a contribution to the cause of peace."

The letter was handed to Premier Hansen yesterday by the Soviet Ambassador.

The letter said: "In view of the fact that there are no nuclear arms in Sweden and Finland, the Danish and Norwegian refusal means that a good basis exists for making all northern Europe a denuclearised zone, which would be a malai temple guarantee for the maintenance of order and peace in the region."—UPI-AFP.

Propaganda Set-Back

KARACHI, January 11.

Referring to Sheikh Abdullah's release, Mr. Noon was glad he had been released.

India had been forced to do it by force of world opinion.

"I welcome it although Pakistan has lost a good platform by this Indian act."—UPI.

Glamorous Nutan, now one of the foremost film actresses, is being given top billing in almost every film calling for high histrionic ability. Her appearance in G. P. Sippy's "Lighthouse" will therefore be watched with critical eyes, and we give her our Sunday Star for her grand record and achievements.

SUNDAY STAR

Dulles Not Willing

NO TALKS, NO PACT, NO BAN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, January 11.

THREE 'NOES' BY U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES HAVE DASHED THE HOPES OF AN EARLY EAST-WEST MEETING.

'No!' No. 1 was to the Soviet Premier's proposal for a summit meeting and a ban on use of nuclear weapons;

'No!' No. 2 was to the Polish Plan for a neutralised Central European zone,

'No!' No. 3 was to British Premier Macmillan's suggestion of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.

Though Russia has been insisting on a summit conference, it is believed to be willing to talk with the West at the level of Foreign Ministers in the early stages.

What Russia is not prepared to accept, is meetings at which she would be outnumbered as in four-Power meetings.

She would not insist that Communist States be equally balanced by non-Communist States at these meetings, but that Communist and Uncommitted countries like India together equally balance countries of the western military alliances.

This is unlikely to be accepted by the West.

ANOTHER APPEAL

Russia has again appealed to the West to listen to voice of reason and meet the Soviet initiative half way.

This time the appeal is made through the Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," and the Government newspaper, "Izvestia."

It is suggested in the West that the Russians are not playing for meeting but playing to the galleries.

But men like Earl Russell feel the West should take the Russians seriously and have a speedy summit meeting.

Some people believe, if the West remains adamant, Russia may call a meeting of heads of all Governments.

If the Western Powers refuse to have anything to do with the conference, and others attend and pass resolutions in favour of easing world tension, the Western Powers would be made to look as the only obstacle to settlement.

All these questions are being carefully examined by diplomats.

It is hoped pressure of public opinion may yet persuade Mr. Dulles to undergo the agony of reappraising his policies.

SEE PAGE FOUR

Sunday Smile

"Here's your nail varnish bottle back, Mum. I've varnished every nail in dad's tool box."

Cine Artists ShowBrings Rs.50Lakhs For Savings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cine Artists Cultural Small Savings Show, held at the Brabourne Stadium tonight, has contributed Rs. 50 lakhs to the Small Savings Scheme.

This was announced by Bombay's Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, inaugurating the show.

The Finance Minister paid tributes to the film industry for assisting national causes and said that its assistance today in raising the amount for Small Savings was a crowning glory and spoke volumes for the spirit of nationalism that pervaded the film world.

Dr. Mehta said that in a country like India where only 50 per cent people were literate, written publicity was not enough. It was necessary to establish mass contact through audio visual publicity and through spoken oral words.

He was sure that in all these artists of the film world who had mass scale influence and popularity could render very useful assistance.

Tamil As Official Language In Madras From Jan. 14

MADRAS, January 11.

Tamil is being introduced as the language of correspondence in about 1,922 Government offices in Madras State from January 14.

The State Government is issuing a notification to this effect in a day or two.

The Government has already prepared and supplied to all Government offices a standard glossary of administrative terms.—UPI.

Concentration Camp For Indians: Noon's Threat

KARACHI, January 11.

ADDRESSING a Press conference here Prime Minister Noon said today he had no doubt that a large number of Indian nationals were roaming about in East Pakistan without any visa or passport.

"I have given instructions that they should be rounded up and put in a concentration camp." They could be used to build roads, he added.

He was replying to a question on the Muslim League allegation that two lakh "Indian spies" were at large in East Pakistan.

Answering another question, Mr. Noon said that smuggling from the Eastern wing was unlimited.

Mr. Noon blamed Hindus for smuggling "our national wealth" out of East Pakistan, but admitted that it was done mainly through Muslims.

He could not tell the amount that was transferred to India each year through smuggling, but added that it could easily be about Rs. 40 crores.

He condemned the Muslim League propaganda against Hindus and said that it was fanning religious fanaticism to gain cheap popularity.

Asked to comment on the proposal of Mr. Macmillan and the letters of Marshal Bulganin, Mr. Noon said he was afraid that such a pact might serve as cover for "other activities" by some States.

Non-aggression pacts were useless, unless and until the parties concerned were willing and able to trust each other.—UPI.

Red Shirt Leader Greets Abdullah

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, former Red Shirt leader and presently chairman of West Pakistan National Awami Party, has sent a telegraphic message to Shaikh Abdullah congratulating him on his release.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was an old colleague of Shaikh Abdullahin in Indian National Congress before Partition.—UPI.

Soviet officials on Saturday denied rumours that the U. S. S. R. has launched a third Sputnik.

40 Sabarimalai Pilgrims Hurt In Bus Mishap

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 11.

About 40 pilgrims to the Sabarimalai temple in the danse forests of the Western Ghats were injured, some of them seriously, when the bus carrying them broke its axle, overturned and fell into a deep ravine in the high ranges area near Erumeli on January 8.

The police and volunteers of the Ayyappa Seva Sangh rendered first aid and removed the injured to the Erumeli and Kanjirapali hospitals.

A two-year-old child alone miraculously escaped injuries.—UPI.

Mrs. Shera N. Vajifdar and Mr. G. K. Chitalia President and Secretary of Progressive Group paid a courtesy visit to Indonesian President Dr. Soekarno at Raj Bhavan, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister, is also seen in the picture.

MOST BRITISH AID FROM FIRMS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

ON the question of economic aid by Britain, Mr. Macmillan pointed out at his Press conference that Britain had her own problems as a result of the two world wars.

He said when he was a young man the total debt of England was 800 million pounds. It was now 27,000 million pounds.

This would give a picture of the load that Britain carried. Therefore, what Britain could invest abroad depended on what she could earn.

He had warned his countrymen that one could not invest a deficit. One could invest only a surplus.

Still, Britain had provided Rs. 33 crores or 27 and a half million pounds for government and special banking credits for the Durgapur steel plant.

Britain had also allowed the International Bank to use the UK sterling subscription to the Bank of 18 million pounds for loans in India.

Further, Britain had contributed under the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Macmillan said a great part of Britain's investment came from commercial concerns and, according to a Reserve Bank of India statement recently on foreign investments in India, Britain was ahead in this respect.

For the development of the Assam oilfields, two-thirds of the capital required would be provided by the Burmah Oil Company.

Similarly, the Imperial Chemical Industries was in partnership with the Indian Government.

In combination with British private industry, the Government of India was developing a flexible system.

In addition, by the membership of the sterling area, a flexible system of advances was also available to India.

India had withdrawn 338 million pounds from her sterling balances in the 20 months since April, 1956.

"That makes the equivalent of quite a dramatic sum," he said.

Madras Power Cut

MADRAS, January 11.

The Madras State Electricity Board has imposed cuts in domestic and industrial power supply due to increased consumption and depleted storage in reservoirs.—UPI.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 164-4 to 164-8
Indian Iron Rs. 19.04 to 19.08
Cotton Jarila March Rs. 681-0.
Castorseed May Rs. 134-12.
Groundnut Feb. Rs. 155-4.
Groundnut F.M. Rs. 31-7.
Silver Maha Rs. 188.
Gold Maha Rs. 109-11.

TODAY

HINDU: Posh Vad 7, 2014.
MUSLIM: Jamada-e-Akhr 21, 1377
PARSI: Amardad 14, 1327.
SAKA: Pansa 22, 1879.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES

Sunrise: 7-15 a.m.
Sunset: 6-20 p.m.
Moonrise: 12.00 a.m.
Moonset: 12-04 p.m.

Hightide: 4-23 a.m. 5-26 p.m.
Lowtide: 11-02 a.m. 10-59 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: Jan. 20, 3-38 a.m.
Last Q'ter: Today, 7-31 p.m.

Congress Resolution On Language Conciliatory

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

THE economic situation in the country including the problem of food production, land reforms, controversy over the official language and the international situation were the main topics discussed by the Steering Committee of the Congress, which met here today for four hours at the residence of Maulana Azad.

The Committee also had a brief discussion on organisational problems, co-operatives and gramdan.

It drafted resolutions on these subjects in the light of today's discussion which will be placed before the Gauhati session of the Congress commencing on January 16.

The resolutions will be finalised, when the Committee re-assembles in Gauhati on January 15.

It is expected that the official resolutions will not exceed five. In addition there will also be non-official resolutions which will be balloted at Gauhati.

The resolution on the controversial official language issue will emphasise that there is no question of any language being foisted on the people against their wishes.

It is gathered that the consensus of opinion at the meeting was that while switch-over from English to Hindi was essential, there should be no rigid target date fixed for this purpose.

This it was felt would remove any hostility people might be having against Hindi in certain parts of India.

FOOD PRODUCTION

The resolution on food will stress the need to augment food production considerably to minimise country's dependence on imports by starting intensive cultivation, more particularly in areas which have an assured supply of water for irrigation throughout the year.

It will also appeal the people to elliminate food wastage and take more to non-cereals till India became self-sufficient in food.

Since land reform is an important subject and is inextricably linked with the food problem, there is likely to be a separate resolution on this subject.

The resolution will express regret over the "inordinate delay" in the implementation of land reform measures.

PLEA FOR PEACE

The resolution on international affairs is likely to endorse the recent appeal of Prime Minister Nehru to the big Powers to suspend nuclear tests and explosions pending a final agreement on disarmament.

It will also welcome the proposal for a summit conference among great Powers.

Today's meeting was attended by Mr. Nehru, Maulana Azad, Pandit Pant, Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, Mrs. Kutti Ammalu Amma, Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, and the Congress General secretaries.

Among the special invitees were Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. G. L. Nanda, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, and Mr. U. S. Malliah.—UPI.

DONDE MEETS MINISTERS

Plea To Increase Education Aid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A DEPUTATION of the Bombay Municipal Corporation headed by the Mayor, Mr. Donde waited this morning on Mr. Y. B. Chavan at his residence to discuss the question of increasing Government assistance to the Corporation for primary education in the city.

The Education Minister, Mr. Hitendra Desai, and the Law Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah, were also present at the discussion.

It is believed that the Chief Minister did not give any indication of the Government's approach regarding the grants to the Civic Authority.

Mr. Chavan, however, is said to have assured the deputation that the Government would give its earnest consideration on the matter.

GOVERNMENT STAND

It is learnt that Mr. Chavan complimented the Corporation on following a more advanced primary education policy than Government's.

It was pointed out that at present the Government's policy of free and compulsory education was limited upto the fourth standard.

When, as the Corporation intended to go ahead and make primary education for fifth, sixth and seventh standards free and compulsory, it would naturally cast an additional burden on the Corporation's finances.

When the Corporation had intended to pursue its own policy on primary education, naturally it could not expect the Government to sanction extra grants.

MORE TALKS

However, it is learnt that the Chief Minister has requested the deputation to work out the exact additional expenditure which it would have to incur to implement its primary education policy.

FURTHER DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE CHIEF MINISTER AND THE DEPUTATION ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION BY THE FORMER.

At present, the Corporation has provided an expenditure of Rs. 197 lakhs for primary education upto the seventh standard for 1957-58.

The Corporation now wants the Government to share the burden fifty-fifty.

The Government gives a lump sum grant of Rs. 32 lakhs to the Corporation.

Bombay Today

RECEPTION: In honour of Mr. P. B. Shah, Bhangawadi Theatre, Mr. K. K. Shah to preside 9-30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENT: In honour of Cardinal Spellman at St Xavier's College Hall, 6 p.m.

Registration Of Inter-State Dealers

The attention of dealers engaged in Inter-State trade or commerce is invited to Section 7 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 read with Rule 4 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, under which they are required to apply for registration under the Central Sales Tax Act within 30 days from the date on which they effected their first sale.

Section 6 of the Central Sales Tax Act, stipulates that every dealer effecting a sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce is liable to pay the Central Sales Tax on such sales effected by him on and from July 1, 1957.

Dealers applying for registration within the prescribed period of 30 days from the date of their effecting the first sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce will be granted a Central Sales Tax Registration Certificate, effective from the date of the first sale.

No Admissions To Bal Bhavan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Children will celebrate Makar Sankrant at the Bal Bhavan, Balodyan (Old Charni Road Garden) by flying kites and sharing "Til-Gul" at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 14.

The new term of the Bal Bhavan began on January 1.

The parents of the regular badge-holders are advised to pay their quarterly fees of 50 naye paise (eight annas) and renew their badges as early as possible.

The Bal Bhavan will also admit some more new children.

Parents and guardians may fill in their application forms, available from the In-Charge, Bal Bhavan, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay 4, on any day, except Monday, between 9 and 11 a.m. and between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

Greetings To New J.P.s

A public meeting of the Shias of Bombay was held on Friday night at Imamia Masjid under the Presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, Deputy Minister of Labour, Government of India, to felicitate those members of the community who have been appointed as J.P's by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Abidali Jafarbhai garlanded Mr. Ismail Abdul Karim Panju, J.P., Mr. Syed Abeomohamed J.P., and Mr. Sultan Nathani J.P., on behalf of the Shia Jena Ashari Jamaat.

Speeches and poems were recited to felicitate the J.P.s

MAJ. GEN. KIRPAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Major-General P. N. Kirpal, General Officer Commanding, Bombay Area, today visited Indian Army Officers undergoing the Long Petroleum Installation Course in Bombay.

Organised by Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, the course is being attended by six Officers from all over India.

This is the third training Course conducted by Standard-Vaccum for Army Officers.

During the present 16-week training programme, which will be completed at the end of February, Officers will be orientated to all aspects of the petroleum industry.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ram Ageney, Dadar Opthalmic Doctor advises eye troubles, spectacles, except Monday. 62077. (5109)

Man Throws Child Under Moving Truck

BOMBAY, Saturday

THE Palton Road police today described before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Rege, at Esplanade Court, the gruesome case of a man who threw a four-year-old child under a moving truck at Frere Road.

The child was immediately taken to St. George's Hospital but it died of its injuries soon after admission despite the best medical attention.

The police said that witnesses described the scene as one of the most harrowing in years.

The accused, Fakir Mohammed Noor Mohammed, was alleged seen suddenly dashing across the road with the child in his arms.

The child was crying in terror as it tried desperately to wriggle out of his arms.

But Fakir allegedly carried it to the edge of a road and, seeing a truck speeding along the road threw it down right in its path.

The horrified driver clamped down on his brakes but it was of no avail. The truck skidded on screaming tyres and ran over the child.

Dozens of terrified pedestrians rushed to the aid of the bleeding child, and someone frantically telephoned to an ambulance which soon came and took the child away bleeding.

The incident, which occurred at 8-30 a.m. this morning, drew a large crowd of people on the spot, some of whom notified the Palton Road police.

Fakir was arrested and remanded into police custody.

W. Railway Corrects Press Report

BOMBAY, Jan. 11

A press note issued today by the Public Relations Officer, Western Railway, says:

The news item has appeared in a section of the Press to the effect that two carriages of the Bhopal-Nagda Passenger train were derailed at Piploda Bagla near Nagda station. This news is not correct.

Actually there was no derailment, but the buffers of the last two coaches of train No. 88 up Bhopal-Nagda Passenger got entangled near Piploda Bagla.--UPI.

Kalyan Civic Meeting Called

Chronicle Correspondent

KALYAN, Jan. 11.

The Collector of Thana has called the meeting of all newly elected members of the Kalyan Borough Municipality to be held on Monday the 20th January 1958 in the Municipal Council Hall when Mr. Rode, Prant Officer, Thana, will preside over the meeting to elect the President and vice President.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Accommodation Department of Government of Bombay allotted 43 residential premises in Greater Bombay during the month of December last. Of the 43 allottees, 34 were Government servants and the remaining nine victims of house-collapses and persons affected by demolition of houses.

Gold Haul

On information, officers of the Customs Preventive Branch of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate raided several places at Jhaveri Bazar and seized 700 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 70,000 in the course of this week.

Several bullion merchants in the locality were interrogated and it was believed that some more gold may yet be recovered.

The officers were still making investigations.

This case was believed to be unconnected to the country-wide gold smuggling racket headed by Taleb, who is now being tried at the Esplanade Court.

Man Arrested In Big Liquor Haul

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Prohibition Intelligence Section arrested one person, Bhagwandas Sethji, and found 50 bottles of whiskey and gin collectively valued at Rs. 1,100, in his belongings.

Deputy Inspector C. D. Bhesadia, who made the arrest, kept a watch at Charni Road, near Powalla junction yesterday at 3 p.m.

It is believed that the "smuggler" brought the contraband from Delhi and had gone to a friend's place at Charni Road, not finding him there he returned to his taxi when the arrest was made.

In the taxi were found four suit cases and a handbag which later revealed the 50 bottles.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

Jeewabhai Valimohmed was arrested by the Andheri police on a charge of committing theft of a bullock valued at Rs. 200.

In the course of enquiries, the said animal was allegedly found with the accused in his stable.

He refused to return it to the owner.

At the Bandra court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Ramswarup Shantee was arrested by the Bandra police on a charge of theft of cash Rs. 800 in notes of Rs. 100 each.

He was remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

★

Mohan Gopal was arrested by the Dharavi police yesterday on a charge of threatening Turanti Ogowthe, 27-year-old carpenter at Kala Killa Zopadpati.

He asked him to quote price of a table which the complainant said was Rs. 15.

On hearing the accused, it is alleged, got annoyed and assaulted him and also damaged the table, chair, and benches and also threatened him with dire consequences.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Surendra Harischandra Nagvekar was arrested by the Mahim police today on a charge of assault with fist blows.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

★

Yeshwant Hari was arrested by the Mahim police on Friday on a charge of causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

At the Bandra court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

Chavan'sCall To Step Up Production

KARAD, Jan. 11

A call to the people to eschew petty difference and unite for the welfare of the country was given by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan here yesterday.

The country was passing through a period of transition and it was the duty of farmers as well as industrialists to step up production by adopting improved and up-to-date methods, he added.

The Chief Minister was performing the bhoomi-poojan of a bridge to be constructed at Pal over the Tarali river.

The bridge, which is to be completed within two years, is estimated to cost Rs. 3.85 lakhs.

SAMAJ MANDIR

Earlier, Mr. Chavan visited Gharegaon, a village in Karad taluka, and declared open the new Samaj Mandir constructed by villagers at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

Speaking on the occasion, he complimented the people on their taking keen interest in the development of their village and exhorted them to take full advantage of the community development scheme obtaining in their area.

The Chief Minister also visited Indoli, another village in Karad taluka, and laid the foundation stone of the Samaj Mandir and inaugurated the Maternity Home constructed by the people at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Suvarna Dyeing and Printing Works, the Maharaj Printing and Dyeing Works, the Somani and Company (Private) Ltd., all of Bombay, Shri Digvijay Woollen Mills Limited, Jamnagar, and Shri Amarsinhji Mills Limited, Wankaner, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Second Labour Court, Bombay, the second to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. D. Sawarkar, the third to that of Mr. Syed Taki Bilgrami and the fourth and fifth to that of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

Financial Aid To Small-Scale Industries

With a view to ensuring rapid development of industries, and more particularly of small-scale and cottage industries, the Government of Bombay has made arrangements for providing financial assistance and credit facilities to interested parties through the following agencies:—

(1) The Bombay State Financial Corporation, Bombay; (2) the State Bank of India, Bombay and its sub-offices; (3) the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd., New Delhi; (4) the Director of Industries, Bombay; (5) the Director of Cottage Industries and Additional Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives, Poona; and (6) the Director of Fisheries, Bombay.

Those interested in obtaining financial assistance for starting new industries or for expansion of the existing ones are advised to approach the above institutions or their regional offices for further details.

Good Work Of SPCA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AS a result of the initiative taken by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecutions numbering 28,126 were instituted during the years 1955 and 1956.

The prosecution resulted in 24,829 convictions and 3,025 acquittals.

The number of pending cases was 272.

This was disclosed in the Society's report for the years 1955 and 1956.

The report stated that complaints of cruelty to animals made to the Society by members of the public were investigated and necessary action taken wherever possible.

The Society started issuing a bimonthly bulletin in which the activities of the Society and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital at Parel and other items of interest relating to animal welfare are discussed.

The Society expressed its thanks to prominent members of the Bombay Millowners' Associations and Cotton Merchants' Association who reconsidered their decision taken in 1955 to stop their contributions due to some technical reasons and had now restored their aid to the Society.

Public Holiday On January 27

The Government of Bombay has declared January 27, 1958, a public holiday.

FATAL ASSAULT OF PORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 35-YEAR-OLD PORTER WAS FISTED TO DEATH ALLEGEDLY BY A MAN WHO HAD ENGAGED HIM FOR CARRYING A BAG OF POTATOES AT BHASKAR LANE, PRINCESS STREET, YESTERDAY.

There was a quarrel over the porterage with Babu Kanya, who had engaged the man.

The assault was a sequel to the quarrel.

It is said that at 4-30 p.m. the porter delivered the potato bag at the place of Babu Kanya and demanded remuneration for the services rendered by him.

Babu, it is alleged, was not ready to pay what was demanded.

There was a brief heated argument which was followed by fisticuffs.

After allegedly assaulting the porter, Babu escaped from the place.

When two officers of the Princess Street police, Inspector Kokatkar and Sub-Inspector Gorakshak, reached Bhaskar Lane, they found that the man was lying on the ground.

Blood was oozing from his nose and mouth.

They took him to a hospital but the porter died before admission.

The coolie has not been identified.

Iraqi Team Lauds C. D. Projects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The importance of Community Development Projects as a means of checking the migration from villages to cities was pointed up here yesterday by a spokesman of the four-man Iraqi team now visiting the city.

The team, which is drawn from the Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs and includes a woman, arrived in this country in August last year to study the working of India's National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes.

The study visit, which is to conclude in May has been sponsored by the United Nations.

The team comprises Mr. A K Rashid, Mr. A L Shawkat, Mr. M A Abdul-Hakim and Miss Fathya Aljomaily.

A member of the team told NAFEN that they had visited the various Community Development Projects in the country to study their working as the Iraqi Government planned to undertake such projects for the welfare of villagers who have been lately migrating to cities and towns in large numbers.

Iraq has a population of 6,500,000 about 73 per cent of whom live in villages.

So far the team has visited Mysore, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Bhopal.

Soekarno Visits School Of Art

BOMBAY, Saturday.

President Soekarno visited the Sir J. J. School of Arts this morning.

He lunched with Chief Minister Y. B. Chavan at his residence later.

In the evening, the Society of Goodwill and Culture will give a reception in his honour at the Taj.

The Indonesian President leaves for Cairo by air tomorrow morning.

WRANGLE OVER NAYAK GOES FOR LEGAL ADVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Municipal Standing Committee today decided to refer the reply, received from the Government to the Mayor's letter protesting against the transfer of former Municipal Commissioner P. R. Nayak, to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to obtain legal opinion on the matter and report it to the Municipal Corporation.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Services Department in his reply reviewed the background to the formation of the bilingual State, following Reorganisation of States, and recalled that the Mysore Government had requisitioned the services of Mr. Nayak.

Subsequently, the Government of India had also wanted the services of Mr. Nayak for the Delhi Corporation, the reply said.

The Bombay Government, the letter further stated, had kept the Mayor and the Municipal Corporation duly informed of the developments as a matter of courtesy.

After carefully examining the position under the States Reorganisation Act and the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, the Government were advised that "it was not necessary for it to obtain prior approval of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for placing the services of Mr. Nayak at the disposal of the Government of Mysore."

The original resolution tabled by Dr. A. D. Narde said that the Standing Committee should forward the letter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee for "recording."

Mr. Khwaja Ismail (Congress) opposed this resolution and wanted to move an amendment that the letter be referred to the Municipal Corporation as the subject matter originated there (the letter was sent by the Mayor) and this amendment was supported by Dr. R. N. Kulkarni. They alleged that the ruling party was trying to evade the issue.

AMENDMENT

Mr. M. Harris, leader of the majority party, opposing the amendment denied that they had tried to ignore the matter or to deprive the members of the Corporation of an opportunity to debate it further.

It was always upto the Corporation to "re-open" a matter if it so desired.

The Government and the Corporation had both taken up a legal stand and, therefore, the best thing would be to take legal opinion on the subject.

Municipal Commissioner Gidwani intervening suggested that if legal opinion was sought the proper forum was the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Harris then amended the original resolution to the effect that the letter be sent to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to obtain legal opinion and report it to the Corporation.

Another amendment of Dr. Kulkarni that it be referred to this statutory sub-committee for consideration and then sent to the Corporation (which should finally decide whether to obtain legal opinion or not) was defeated.

The Standing Committee also sanctioned expenditure amounting to about Rs. 9,000 for securing a female rhinoceros, a gift of the Assam Government, for the Zoo here.

The amount includes cost of capture, maintenance and transportation.

By another resolution, the Committee sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for the survey work of the area on the down-tream side of the Tulsi Lake to provide independent water supply for recently-merged areas in the western suburbs.

Chairman of the Standing Committee Mr. S. S. Mirajkar presided.

Congressman Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. P. Rana, president of Nare Park Congress Mandal, Parel, died of heart failure at 10 p.m. on Thursday.

Mr. Rana was a prominent Congress worker since 1932.

He was the ex-vice president of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee.

His body was cremated at the Sewri cemetery yesterday at 11-15 a.m.

Tributes were paid to the departed leader by Mr. K. K. Shah, B. P. C. C. president, and Mr G. D. Ambekar, president of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Chayanika 7-05 Sangeet Sudha 7-30 B. R. Deodhar 8-15 Saadat Khan 8-30 Kaumudi Munshi 12-00 Geet Malika 13-10 Women's Forum 13-40 Air Revenue Orchestra 14-10 Music of the People 14-20 Sunday Siesta.

18-30 Mishra Sangeet 18-50 vocal music 19-30 Geet Madhuri 21-45 Question Forum 22-15 Immortal Music.

VARIATIONS

8-00 A. P. Narayanagaonkar 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Gammat Jammat 9-30 Jantar Mantar 12-00 Literary Prog. 12-30 Ramrao Parsatwar 13-30 God Gani 13-50 Saadat Khan 14-00 Vanita Mandal 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet.

18-15 A. P. Narayangaonkar 18-30 Kamgar Sabha 19-20 Regional News 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog. 21-30 Dhwanichitra 21-40 Nave Sahitya 21-50 Geet Kaumudi 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet 22-30 B. R. Deodhar.

HIGHLIGHTS

8-15 Bombay A Saadat Khan: Hindi Songs.
22-40 Bombay B B. R. Deodhar: Khayal Malkauna.

Vividh Bharati

Transmission I: 30.84m, 25.27m. 8-0 Instrumental and vocal; 8-20 Song miscellany; 9-0 Close down.

Transmission II: 10.75m, 25.27m. 10-15 Musical mosaic; 10-45 Playlets, skits and stories; 11-0 Musical potpourri; 11-30 A programme for the family; 12-0 Close down.

Transmission III: 19.75m, 25.27m. 14-0 Instrumental and vocal; 14-15 Mixed melodies; 14-30 Request pro. 15-0 Words and music; 15-30 Close down.

Transmission IV: 31.41m, 30.72m. 18-30 Bharatvani; 19-0 You asked for it; 19-30 Musical bouquet; 19-55 Listeners' letters; 20-0 Favourite songs; 20-30 Anything goes; 20-50 Music on discs; 21-0 Variety on the air; 21-15 Tunefully yours; 21-30 Close down.

AHMEDABAD BARODA

7-0 Prabhat mangala, 7-05 Vandana ane rooprekha, 7-15 Sudha Divetia, 7-30 Latafat Hussain Khan 9-0 Kavya gaan, 9-15 Bagardas Arjandas, 9-30 Rang Rang vadaliyan, 11-0 Sugam sangeet, 11-45 Ikramuddinkhan Daggar, 12-30 Geeto, 12-45 Shastriya sangeet, 13-30 Swar madhuri, 13-45 Ajana Kalakar, 18-05 Rahemankhan, 18-30 For villages, 19-30 For workers, 20-45 Nagardas Arjandas, 22-0 Latafat Hussain Khan.

POONA

7-0 Prabhat vandan, 7-15 Shastreeya, 7-45 Saptah geet, 7-50 Vadya lahari, 8-18 Tabla recital, 8-45 Sugam sangeet, 9-0 Khayal: Desi. 9-30 Balodyan, 12-30 Lok geet, 13-0 Vadya lahari, 13-15 Sugam sangeet, 13-30 Khayal: Sarang, 18-0 Instrumental music, 18-20 Mukund Gadre, 18-30 Mishra sangeet, 19-0 For villages, 20-15 Replies to listeners' letters, 21-50 Khayal: Kamod.

RAJKOT

7-0 Mangal swar, 7-05 Archana, 7-20 Bhajano, 7-30 Raga Bilaskhani, Todi, 8-30 Pracheen bhajans, 9-0 Bal Sabha, 9-30 Prof. of songs, 17-30 Thumri in raga Tilak Kamod, 17-45 Swar Vahini, 18-15 Sugam sangeet, 18-35 Geet sudha, 18-50 Gamno choro, 19-45 Chitrapat sangeet, 20-15 Kavya dhara, 21-15 Dhwani chitra, 22-0 Raga sangeet.

MADRAS, 329.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 Empavaiym 7-30 D. K. Jayaraman 8-30 Tyagaraja Festival 13-00 AIR Vadya Ghosti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani Records 14-30 Devotional records 15-00 Tyagaraja Festival 17-30 Vocal 21-00 Tevaram 21-30 Western Music.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m

7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Play in Malayalam 8-45 Kavi Mattu Kavya 13-40 Geetikaharam 14-00 Flute 14-15 Atavidupu 17-30 Western Music 18-05 Pranthiya Vartalu 18-15 For Villages 21-15 Matters of Moment 21-30 Tyagaraja Festival.

RADIO CEYLON

19m. and 31m.—7-0 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Album of favourites 8-00 Choice of the People 9-00 Your Story Hour 9-15 Voice in Harmony 9-30 The Silver Screen 9-45 Quiet Corner 10-00 Halls Ivy 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-15 Among the Stars 11-30 On the keys 11-45 Remember Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m. and 30m.—5-00 Teatime Music 6-00 Sunday star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC news 6-45 Hollywood movie news 7-00 Men Behind the Melody 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On Wings of Song 9-30 Music you will rememoer 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream By.

BBC OVERSEAS SERVICE

GMT 9-15 News 9-35 Composer of the Week 9-45 Commonwealth Round-up 11-30 "Take it from Here" 12-00 World Premiere 13-00 News 13-15 For Children 13-45 For the very young 14-00 Radio Newsreel 14-15 Concerto 15-15 Palace of Varieties 15-45 The Entr'acte Players 16-15 London Forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17-15 Sunday Service 17-45 Ian Stewart.

EASTERN SERVICES: (16.91m. and 13.87m.) 13-15 London Calling Asia 14-00 News and News Talk for India 14-15 Mahila Samaj 14-35 Science Survey 14-45 For Pakistan.

VOICE OF AMERICA

25.26 and 42.19 metres. Hindi 8-30 to 9 p.m (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.) Stamp Club — George Washington, the first President of the U. S.: American Popular Music; News.

ENGLISH: 8 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) News; Press Conference U.S.A.

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Do you know that fruits are far more potent than medicines to cure diseases? To know the details of their use in different diseases go in for a copy of "MIRACLES OF FRUITS" at once. 30 eminent specialists in fruit treatment have contributed their articles explaining treatment of all common diseases viz. cough, cold, insomnia, weak digestion, liver trouble, asthma, rheumatism, obesity, diseases of heart and nervous system, diabetes, loss of vitality and ailments peculiar to children & women. To get rid of all bodily troubles and regain vigour and vitality, the book is a dependable guide for laymen and physicians alike. 3rd Edition. Pp. 350. Price Rs. 5/-, postage 1/2

RASAYAN PHARMACY, 3, DARYAGANJ, P.B. 1125, DELHI.

Chavan's Tip To Indian Architects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE individuality of a nation is derived from its achievement in the field of art, said Mr. Y. B. Chavan, while declaring open the extension of the premises of the Department of Architecture in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art, this evening.

Paying a tribute to the artists, he said that they had something important to contribute towards this individuality.

The Five-Year Plan was an attempt by the people to achieve material progress, but the stamp of individuality of the country could be given only by artists, he said.

Giving an instance of the importance of art to a country, he said that while on tour of the southern part of Bombay State, one of the persons he met asked him why foreign tourists visited only Ajanta and Ellora and omitted some of the gigantic project areas which were fast developing.

IN ANSWER, HE TOLD HIM THAT THE FOREIGNERS PROBABLY HAD BIGGER INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES, GUT WHAT THEY WANTED TO SEE WAS THE COUNTRY'S ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENT.

The J. J. School of Art was one of the few institutions of which the Government could well be proud, and it was quite natural for the Government to do something to further its activities, he stated.

A PIONEER

Bombay's Education Minister, Mr. Hitendra Desai, said that the Department of Architecture was the pioneering unit in the country, and it was the only one in the countries round about India, which was recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Courses were started in 1914 which were gradually developed into diploma courses, the first diploma examination having been held in 1923.

In 1936 the whole training course was reorganised and made into a five-year course, and the Department was affiliated to the University of Bombay in 1952, when full-fledged degree courses were started.

NEW STRUCTURE

The extension was found necessary as the number of students increased rapidly, and the new structure would enable the teaching of about 500 students in architecture, he said.

The three-storey structure was built at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 partly from a subsidy from the Central Government and partly from a grant by the State Government.

Mr. J. D. Gondhalekar, Dean of the School, welcomed the Ministers and guests, and Principal Ruben of the Department of Architecture, proposed a vote of thanks.

21 SEIZED IN GAMBLING RAID

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN THEIR DRIVE AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN THE CITY, THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY POLICE CARRIED OUT A SENSATIONAL RAID AT NEW KHOJA CHAWL, LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION, LAST NIGHT.

Twenty-one men were arrested and Rs 400 with several packs of cards were seized from the place by the police.

The police who had been apprised of information about gambling, sent two bogus punters to the chawl and after confirming that gambling was going on, raided the place.

The arrested men are described as mill workers headed by Dattu Ganu, said to be the keeper of the gambling den.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Minister Opens Poultry Show

Regional Farms For Livestock Industry Soon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNION Deputy Minister for Agriculture M. V. Krishnappa said here this morning that an All India scheme for development of poultry has been launched in the second five year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 260 lakhs.

Though some little attention was paid to the development of livestock industry, including poultry, in the first Plan, it was only in the second Plan that greater emphasis was laid.

Mr. Krishnappa was inaugurating the 24th Bombay State Poultry Show at the Cross Maidan, this morning.

He stated that five regional farms and 300 poultry Extension-cum-development blocks were being established.

One such farm and 32 blocks were being established in the City and Bombay State.

Each regional farm would maintain 2,000 breeding stock and would produce about 70 to 80 thousand day-old-chicks for distribution to all the States in the region.

In addition, training facilities for poultry farmers and extension workers would also be provided.

The scheme would also take up the collection, grading and marketing of eggs and poultry and prepare cheap poultry feed mixtures to be supplied to farmers on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

At the end of the second Plan, the artificial incubation facility would also be increased from one-lakh hatching eggs a month to ten-lakh eggs a month.

One of the limiting factors in the development of poultry industry in the country was the lack of well organised marketing facilities for the sale of poultry and eggs.

That aspect of the problem was also being examined by the Government of India, he added.

Another factor hampering the development of the industry was the disease hazard.

The protective vaccines against the major infectious diseases, such as Ranikhet and Fowlfox, had now been evolved and were available for use.

Mr. S. R. Chadha, president of the Bombay State Poultry Association, Poona, who welcomed the Deputy Minister, said that they had received 1134 entries, of which 494 were from the Open Class and 590 from the Village Class and 50 from the Junior Class. Those entries belonged to 126 exhibitors.

Mr. R. M. Patil, secretary of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

Low-Cost Roads

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

About 85 delegates from the countries of the ECAFE region are participating in the seminar on low cost roads and soil stabilisation now being held here.

The countries participating include Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaya, North Borneo, the U.S.A. and U.K.

After the inauguration of the seminar by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, yesterday, the delegates met to elect the chairman, two vice-chairmen and to adopt the agenda as well as lay down the procedure to be followed during deliberations.

The delegates formed themselves into four groups to consider the various problems relating to low cost roads.

These groups will work for the next five days.—UPI.

LOOK AT HIM

- His nose itches, or he has cold in the throat
- He sits up in bed or he runs to the window
- He feels choked and pants for breath.
- His inspiration is short and quick
- His expiration is hard and long
- He sweats as he coughs
- His lips are pale
- His face tells a tale

THAT IS ASTHMA

A picture of Pity and Anxiety—Too deep for tears

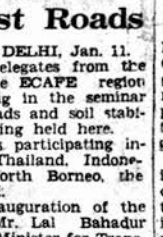
CHANGE IT INTO ONE OF HOPE AND JOY

USE

NAVRATNA KALPA

A compound of nine gems:- Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Pearl, Emerald, Topaz, Agate, Cat's-eye and Coral

Invented by



Pt. Durga Datt Vaidya, Kaviraj Vaidya-Vachaspati

Further Particulars From:-

NAVRATNA KALPA PHARMACY

Jullundur City (India)

Vegetarian Eggs Have More Value

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said here today that the egg, formed naturally in the fowl—without a cock as very few people realised—was purely vegetable as it was unfertile.

He also expressed the common belief that it had more nutritious and protein value than milk.

And added that there was no "killing or Ahimsa" involved with the eating of those 'vegetable" eggs.

He declared that in many parts of South India, the fish was considered a vegetable as it was "a flower of the sea."

The Union Minister likened the fish to the egg.

He then came up with a humorous anecdote. He stated that there was a tree which could yield Rs. 200 crores without the help of any climate, manure or rain.

It was Poultry.

The egg was now forming a vital link between Vegetarians and Non-vegetarians.

He asserted that the egg was the most unadulterated product and was solely for the consumption of man.

In a lighter vein, he described milk as sometimes being adulterated in so many stages that there were serious allegations that the cow was suspected of being itself adulterated.

Some even suggested, as Mr. Krishnappa said laughingly, that the cow had been drinking too much water.

Morarji Wants Human Approach

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Industry and Commerce, today asked the managerial personnel to develop a "thoroughly objective and human approach," to those working under them. It was only then "you can get the best out of them."

Mr. Desai, who was inaugurating the second annual meeting of the Delhi Management Association, said "if we want to advance in the country it is necessary for us to attach the greatest attention to the problem of management and to the training of management personnel."

Both the Government and the universities were now paying much more attention to the problem than even before.

"But I do not think that the problem of management will be resolved by having merely academic course at the university level.

Training at the university level is just the beginning of the management course.

The real training should be at practical life.

IMPORTANCE

Government attached the greatest importance to the management and the problem of management because everything depended on the capacity of the management to handle tactfully the circumstances that might arise from time to time.

He was glad that the old idea that it was not necessary to have any training for management was fast disappearing.

As problems were growing it was being realised that the problem of management was not a thing that could be tackled merely by natural capacities alone.

It required awareness, training in human personality, and also psychological training.—UPI.

PM's Interest Impresses Scientists

MADRAS, Jan 11.

Prof. M S Thacker, secretary to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and outgoing president of the 45th Indian Science Congress told the UPI yesterday that the visiting foreign scientists were "deeply impressed" by the personal interest shown by the Prime Minister in the rapid development of science and technology in India.

Reviewing the Madras session of the Congress at the conclusion of the official work of the Indian Science Association, he said the Conference had been a tremendous success.

There had been mutual discussion on the various problems between the foreign scientists and their Indian counterparts.

As a result of these discussions, Prof. Thacker said he was in a position to say that "there is a feeling among scientists of the world to help us and each other."—UPI.

Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Agriculture Minister, Union Government, opened the poultry show at Cross Maidan on Saturday. Photo shows the Minister holding a cock.

Gauhati Is Dry Area

SHILLONG, Jan. 11.

Visitors to the Gauhati session of the Congress have been warned that Kamrup district, of which Gauhati is the headquarters, is a dry area" having total prohibition.

A press note issued by the government of Assam said: "It is hereby notified that Indian nationals can neither drink liquor nor can they possess liquor of any description within the district without a permit supported by a medical certificate, from the deputy commissioner of Kamrup."

"Non-Indian visitors, who are accustomed to consume liquor as a national habit" says the Press note, "will have to obtain permits from the deputy commissioner on application on a precribed form to get liquor."

The Press note adds that "infringement of the conditions will entail penal action under the Liquor Prohibition Act."

PRAGJYOTISHPUR: Mr. Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, chairman of the reception committee of the 63rd session of the Congress, today appealed to the people of Assam to give the guests that will be visiting Gauhati next week, all the help they can in a spirit of humility and service befitting the occasion.

GAUHATI: A one-thousand strong Congress volunteer force is looking after the arrangements of the 63rd Congress session here representing all the tribes living in Assam, including the Nagas. Hill boys and girls comprise a substantial portion of the volunteers.

DELEGATES' SESSION

A closed-door informal session of delegates will be held on the evening of January 20 immediately after the plenary session is over.

Mr. Nehru and Mr. Dhebar, the Congress President, will be arriving here on January 14.

On January 14, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Commerce and Industry, will open the Khadi and Village Handicrafts Exhibition, which will be a feature of the session, and with the ceremony the eight-day programme will commence.—UPI.

Naga Chieftains For Congress

PRAGJYOTISHPUR (Gauhati) January 11.

Seven tribal chiefs of NEFA are coming here from Pasighat on January 14 to attend the 63rd session of the Indian National Congress.

A number of tribal workers representing various hill tribes of Assam will also attend the session.

The Sikkim State Congress is sending a five-man fraternal delegation and five representatives are coming from Bhutan.—UPI.

Expert Rules Out Forced Co-op Farming

BERHAMPUR, January, 11.

PROF. Rufus B. Hughes, visiting professor of Utkal University under the Ford Foundation exchange scheme, said here that under Indian conditions imposition of forced co-operative farming would not yield the desired results and, on the other hand, it would give rise to insuperable emotional problems.

Prof. Hughes, who was addressing the Khall Kote College Union, said that only a programme of research and extension could produce a solution to the critical food problem of this country.

It would be wrong to expect such a programme to produce results within five or ten years.

He said while co-operative farming might offer a solution, it could succeed only if the farmers took as much interest as they did at present in their individual farms.

It would be foolhardy to jump into a drastic form of co-operation before they had experienced and educated men for the management of the co-operatives.

He doubted if the Indian peasant population which had strong emotional attachment to land peasant population which had strong emotional attachment to land could be induced to accept voluntary co-operation in a short period.

Persuasion alone was the course open and it would necessarily take a long time for the co-operatives to be formed, he said.—UPI.

Drilling For Water

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

OUT of 28 bores drilled in Chingleput, Pattukottai and Vridhachalam areas in Madras for exploration of underground water resources, 23 have been found to yield more than 20,000 gallons of water per hour in each case.

Another 22 bores are being drilled in these areas.

Similar yields of water have been obtained from 16 out of 30 exploratory bores which have been drilled in Hoshangabad and Bhopal regions in the Narbada basin.

During the last three years, 145 exploratory bores have been drilled.

Of these 50 bores, yielding over 1 million gallons of water per hour—adequate for irrigating 15,000 acres—have been converted into production tube-wells.

Delhi Acquires House Where TilakWasBorn

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 11.

The house where Lokmanya Tilak was born, has been acquired by the Union Government, along with the plot of land surrounding it, in order to build a fitting memorial for the Lokmanya.

It is understood that the price paid by Government for the house and plot is Rs. 30,000.—UPI.

Claims Official For Rail Mishap

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Central Government have appointed Mr. Hans Raj Khanna, District Judge, Ambala, as Claims Commissioner for enquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of the accident involving No. 2 Down Passenger train and Delhi-Pathankot Janata Express at Mohri railway station near Ambala Cantonment, on January 1, 1958.

Applications for compensation should be submitted direct to the Claims Commissioner at Ambala, within three months of the date of the accident.—UPI.

Andhra Leader's Call To Abdullah

HYDERABAD, January 11.

COMMENTING ON SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S INTERVIEW AT KUD MR. SHAHABUDDIN AHMED KHAN, M. L. A., FORMER MAYOR OF HYDERABAD, SAID THAT THE FORMER KASHMIR PREMIER'S STATEMENT ONLY REVEALED HIS "CONFUSED MIND."

Mr. Shahabuddin said, 'the statement is wishy washy.' It was surprising that Sheikh Abdullah should take shelter under the wishes of the people of Kashmir, when under his own Premiership the popular verdict was passed through the Constituent Assembly.

"Kashmir is an integral part of India and there is no question of plebscite, when it has been settled once for all by the people's verdict," he said.

Mr. M. Hashim, general secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Kashmir Nationalist Front said, "If only Sheikh Abdullah acts upto his profession of secularism, the only right course for him is to fight the communal forces and strengthen the hands of the Indian Government.

"Now is the time for the former Kashmir Premier to disprove that he was under the influence of foreign powers and call off the bluff of Anglo-American clique."—UPI.

Khare's Warning

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, warned that the Government of India, as well as the Government of Kashmir, should "keep a watch over the movements of Sheikh Abdullah and not hesitate to take any step necessary to nip any mischief in the bud."

"Sheikh Abdullah says that he has not changed his views and insists upon a plebiscite of the Kashmir problem. This itself is highly suggestive of the impending danger in Kashmir", added the Hindu Mahasabha leader.—UPI.

NEW DELHI: Dr. Myron B. Smith, honorary consultant in Islamic Archeology to the United States Library of Congress, is arriving at Delhi on January 13.

BIG WIRELESS AID TO AERONAUTICS

NEW DELHI, January 11.

ONE of the biggest projects of its type in Asia, the new wireless transmitting station at Garui, near Dum Dum cantonment, twelve miles from Calcutta, will be inaugurated by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Transport and Communications tomorrow.

Catering to the needs of the Aeronautical Communication Service, the new wireless transmitting station, will provide radio-navigational aids, radio communication facilities and air-ground communication.

Housing 65 transmitters, the station works on eighty different wavelengths and on 37 separate radio circuits.

Of the total number of transmitters, twenty will be high power, with a capicity of 3,000 to 4,000 watts, each, and the rest between 500 and 1,000 watts.

The beam transmission system for radio circuits to Bangkok, Rangoon, Karachi and Bombay to carry international traffic and non-directional system for long-range air-ground radio telephony and telegraphy are included in the project.

The entire cost of land, buildings and equipment is about Rs. forty lakhs.

The station is expected to handle, on an average, 4,000 messages a day on point-to-point circuits, besides the messages on air-ground channels.—UPI.

See Page 12

Call For Gandhiji's Writings

CUTTACK, Jan. 11.

The Orissa Government have set up a committee with Dr. H. K Mahatab, Chief Minister as chairman to collect Mahatma Gandhi's writings in the possession of private individuals and institutons as well as government offices, for inclusion in the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi to be published by government of India in three volumes.

The committee has appealed for originals of Mahatma Gandhiji's writings to be sent to the committee by the end of this month.—UPI.

Twelve Convicted In Vidhawashram Case

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

AKOLA, January 11.

ADDITIONAL Sessions Judge Mr. B. M. Sapre today convicted all the 12 accused in the sensational case known as Jain Vidhawashram case. Approver Sawalaram was discharged.

Of the twelve convicted, Kasturchand Jain and his wife Kashibai were sentenced 7 year R.I. and Rs. 5,000 fine each. They were conducting the Sanatan Jain Vidhawashram for Jain widows and fallen women.

The rest of the ten convicts were sentenced as follows (1) Kashinath 3 year R.I. (2) Maroti 3 year R.I. (3), Pannalal 5 year R.I., (4) Waman 3 year R.I., (5) John Petre 5 year R.I., (6) Venilal 2 year R.I., (7) Bhika, (8) Ratilal, (9) Roopa and (10) Ragho 1 year R.I. each.

THE CHARGES

The accused were committed to this court to stand trial on various grave charges.

It was alleged that these accused along with Narayan (absconding) Bhajanlal (deceased and Sawalaram (approver) conspired to do acts such as to abduct girls from different parts of India with intent to compel them to marry against their will, or to force them to illegal intercourse, to wrongfully conceal and confine such girls, to buy and sell them as slaves for immoral purposes, to cheat various persons, and thus to commit or abate offences punishable Union Section 366 (kidnapping and abducting women to compel them to marry), 368 (wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped or abducted person), 370 (buying or disposing of any person as a slave), 372 (selling minors for prostitution), 420 (cheating), 120 B (criminal conspiracy) and 109 of I.P.C. etc.

But Kasturchand and Kashibai were convicted under Sections 366, 420, and 120 B read with 109 of I.P.C.

Others were mainly convicted under 120 B with 109 and were given concurrent sentences on other minor charges.

Kasturchand was also convicted under Section 368.

Second Assistant Sessions Judge Mr. Sapre paid undivided attention to this case since May, 1957.

In all about 1,000 documents were examined as evidence from both sides, and the judgment ran to 213 typed pages.

One hundred witnesses from various part of India appeared before the court.

NEFARIOUS

The learned judge observed in the judgment: "The nefarious activities of the Jain Vidhawashram have been carried out for how many years before, we do not know, but at least, were carried on since 26-11-46, the date of commencement of the conspiracy, as put in the charge. It is surprising that these anti-social activities were not noticed till March 1949. It surely does know no credit to officers, who were incharge of detection of crime."

The learned judge further pointed out that what they had from approver Savlaram, there were other institutions in Akola engaged in trade very much similar to that of the Ashram in question, and said, "All such institutions should now take a warning that howsoever their business might appear going on prosperously, the anti-social activities in which they are engaged are bound to come to light some day and they are bound to meet the same fate.

"Let them not forget that the arm of law are long enough and can be stretched to grapple with all anti-social elements which need to be tackled severely."

He also gave credit to the investigating officer Sonikar for collecting evidence from all over India.

The Ashram used to give refuge to widows and fallen women especially of the Jain caste.

The Ashram used to give such women in marriage to Jains.

Public Prosecutor Mr. Bhojne and special prosecutor Thombre appeared for the State, while Mr. Pingle appeared for the defendants.

Dehgam Block Is Big Draw

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The social education programme in the Dehgam Community Development Block of Ahmedabad District has infused in the people of the block a zeal for educating themselves.

This has been demonstrated by the fact that before the inception of the Community Development Block only 12,025 pupils attended schools in the whole of the taluka while today as many as 28,798 pupils attend schools.

There are 100 community entertainment centres in the block.

They include Bhajan Mandalis, Radio centres and Ras Mandals.

As many as 270 community entertainment programmes have been organised at these centres so far.

Four reading rooms have also been opened.

Four Farmers' Shibirs were organised to acquaint farmers with the improved practices of agriculture.

Over 300 agriculturists attended these Shibirs.

Eighty-five adult classes were conducted where 1,037 adults were made literate while 2,423 adults are under training today. 28 youth clubs, 15 farmers union, 10 mahila mandals, 26 play-grounds for children and bal-wadis regularly attract youth and children of the taluka who now find it pleasure in participating actively in the activities of these institutions.

PONDICHERRY: Mr. S. Venkatasubba Reddiar of Madukari was elected president of the Pondicherry State Congress.

English Not For Too Long, Says C. D. Deshmukh

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 11.

Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, expressed the opinion here yesterday that English as medium of our higher education could not continue for years together, and believed that an Indian language would satisfy our needs to serve as medium of instruction for the whole country.

Addressing the 18th annual gathering of the Dayanand College Mr. Deshmukh added that we should make preparation to introduce the regional language as the medium of our university education.

In his address the Chairman of the University Grants Commission stressed the need to change the system of examinations in the country and hoped that within a short time, recommendation on this by the committee appointed for the purpose would be available.—UPI.

Accept French Offer, Pleads Assam Leader

SHILLONG, Jan. 11.

The Government of India was today urged to accept the French offer to invest 12-million pounds sterling in the oil refinery to be built in Assam, by Mr. Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, Assam's Minister for Planning, Development and Major Industries.

The French offer, Mr. Tripathy said, could be used either for the refinery or to construct the proposed 450-mile pipeline which will carry products from the refinery to Barauni in Bihar and the marketing area.

Mr. Tripathy, who was addressing a press conference, said that while the Assam Oil Company, which is the government of India's partner in the refinery, was prepared to invest ten million pounds sterling in a pipeline from the Nahargotiya oil fields to the refinery, neither the company or the Government of India had the funds necessary to build the pipeline from the refinery to Barauni.

The French offer should, therefore, be accepted.—UPI.

Congress Victory In Gujarat Polls

AHMEDABAD, January 11.

THE Congress has swept the polls in eight out of the nine districts of Gujarat in the recent District Local Board Elections.

The party was thus voted into four years' term of office in the eight District Boards.

Congress captured 25 seats out of 33 in the Bansakanha District Local Board, the results of which were declared yesterday.

Mahagujarat Janta Parishad, which participated in the elections secured majority in Mehsana district only, where Congress abstained from the poll.

In Ahmedabad District Local Board Congress got 38 out of 41 and 55 out of 60 in Kaira district, 40 out of 45 in Baroda district.

Congress has also secured overwhelming majority in Panchmahal and Surat districts.—UPI.

Adivasi Leader Arrested

ROURKELA, Jan. 11.

Force was used to remove Adivisis from the Purunapani village, which had been notified two years back for acquisition for the steel project here.

One Adivasi leader of Ranghi, Mr. David Maniunin, was arrested for alleged incitement of local inhabitants and for alleged fraudulent collection of over Rs. 2,000 from them.—UPI.

IndianEnvoy To Brazil

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Mr. M. K. Kripalani, at present Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, has been appointed Ambassador of India to Brazil in succession to Mr. L. R. S. Singh.

He is expected to assume charge of his new assignment in June.

Born in 1901, Mr. Kripalani was educated at the University of Oriental Studies, London.

He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926 and held various District and Secretariat posts under the Bengal Government including those of Deputy Secretary Finance Department (1940) and Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department (1943).

He was Joint Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, before his appointment as Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan at Karachi in July 1948.

He served as Minister in the Embassy of India, Washington, from August 1950 to January 1952 and was appointed Ambassador of India to Thailand in March 1952.

He was Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, from March 1954 to October 1956.

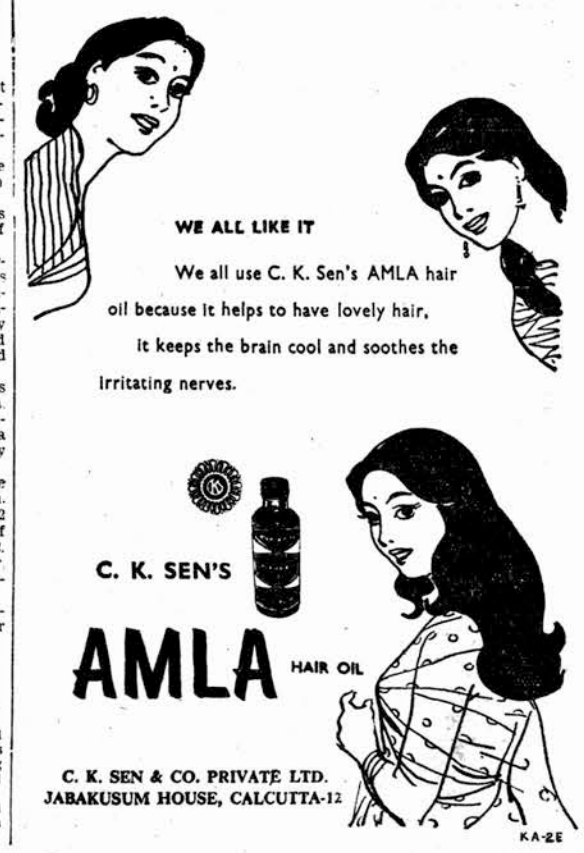
He has been Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, since November 1956.

Air-Wing Of N.C.C.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Air-wing of the National Cadet Corps will soon attain its full strength of sixteen Flying Squadrons and two Technical Squadrons.

The first two technical units will be formed in Assam and Andhra States.—UPI.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We all use C. K. Sen's AMLA hair oil because it helps to have lovely hair, it keeps the brain cool and soothes the Irritating nerves.
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FINANCE CHRONICLE

North Indian Tea Exports Fall

CALCUTTA, January 11.

SHIPMENTS of North Indian tea during 1957 dropped sharply to 359,900,000 lb from 436,100,000 lb in the previous year, according to trade sources here.

Even allowing for the carry-over of 50,000,000 lb of 1955 tea shipped in 1956, exports last year disclosed a fall of more than 26,000,000 lb.

The serious decline in tea exports at a time when the country was faced with an acute shortage of foreign exchange, was attributed to keen competition from Ceylon and Africa, who were able to offer tea to the world market at rates which were lower than those of India.

Competition was particularly keen in common teas, which formed the bulk of the North Indian production.

The reluctance of the Government of India to provide any relief to the tea industry by way of a reduction in, or abolition of, export duties also hampered tea exports.

The burden of duty fell heavily on common teas, which were difficult to market throughout last year.

The change in the rate of duty every month on the basis of prices obtained in London Auction also retarded exports of tea, as overseas buyers were unwilling to face this uncertainty.

BAD WEATHER

The weather in this country was also unfavourable and quality of tea suffered to a great extent, though producers resorted to fine plucking and took every precaution to improve quality.

Being the single largest buyer, the United Kingdom alone accounted for a fall of 63,000,000 lb in exports of North Indian tea out of a total decline of 76,000,000 lb. Britain lifted 247,200,000 lb last year, compared to 308,300,000 lb in the previous year.

Losses suffered by Indian tea in other markets, however, were even more serious. The offtake by the United States and Canada at 16,300,000 lb and 10,700,000 lb disclosed a fall of 4,700,000 lb and 4,100,000 lb respectively. Shipments to Continental countries were even less than half at 5,400,000lb

Similarly, the combined offtake of N. Indian tea by Australia and New Zealand fell to 1,600,000 lb last year from 3,400,000 lb in 1956.

Shipments to other countries were more or less unchanged, the loss in one country being made good in another. Though exports to Iran and Turkey rose from 8,200,000 lb and 5,600,000 lb in 1956 to 12,200,000 lb and 7,100,000 lb, respectively, last year, those to the Persian Gulf and Iraq as well as Egypt fell from 7,400,000 lb and 15,300,000 lb to 5,800,000 lb and 14,400,000 lb, respectively.

Offtake by other Middle East countries at 5,100,000 lb disclosed a fall of 3,400,000 lb.

The Irish Republic and Russia improved their offtake of N. Indian tea to 16,900,000 lb and 14,800,000 lb last year.—NAFEN.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-11 against the last close at Rs. 187-4.

Ready Silver was quoted annas eight under forward at Rs. 187-3.

Business in Forward Gold was done at Rs. 109 2 against the last close at Rs. 109-1 and later declined at Rs. 108-15 on long liquidation.

Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109-1 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-4.

The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	....	187 1	0
Forward	....	187 9	0
Ready Gold	....	109 2	0
Forward	....	109 0	0
Sovereigns	....	70 4	0

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The undertone in private was however steady and Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 164.50 and Indian Irons at Rs. 19.08.

At 3 p.m. Tata Steel Ordinaries were reported at Rs. 164 after declining to Rs. 163.25 and Indian Irons at Rs. 19.04 after touching Rs. 18.96 level. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 50.70, Centuries at Rs. 391, Bombay Burmahs old at Rs. 527 and Scindias at Rs. 17.12.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Jan 11.

Grains ready per maund Wheat Rs 15.50 to 17.12 Gram 11.19 to 11.37 Barley Rs 9.50 Bejhar Rs 9.37 Maize Rs 11.50 Bajra Rs 12 Jowar Rs 9 to 11 Gowar Rs 12 Rice Basmati Rs 27 to 30 Mainpuri Rs 23.50 Pulses Dara Green Peas Rs 8.80 White Rs 9-37 Matardal Rs 10.75 Arhar Rs 9.87 Arhar dal Rs 13 Urd Rs 16.25 to 17.50 Moong Rs 15 to 15.50 Masoor Rs 14.67.

Trade stocks wheat 20 Gram 37 Peas 20 Arhar 55 khattles.

Gur Pansera Rs 11.25 to 11.50 Sugar mill delivery Jaswant Rs 35 Daurala Rs 36.25 to 37 Mansoorpur Rs 36.50 to 37.44 Retail Rs 38.25 Khandsari Rs 22 to 31.

Seeds Sarson Rs 24 G nut Rs 13 to 14 Cottonseed Rs 12 Sarson oil Rs 70 Cake Rs 12.62 G nut oil Rs 52.50.

Futures opening Peas Maha Rs 9 Jeth Rs 9.30 Arhar Maha Rs 10 Jeth Rs 10.66 Bajra Fagun Rs 11.84 Urd Maha Rs 16.12 Baisakh Rs 16.53 Gur Fagun Rs 12.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Jan 11.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 155/165 Quilandy Rs 160/170 Fibre Garbled Rs 160 Ungarbled Rs 130.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 175 Unhusked Rs 195 Dry Rs 175 Coconut oil Rs 745 Copra Office Rs 470 Dilpasand Rs 500 Madrasnottam Rs 500.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 515 Country Rs 500 Dryginger Rs 200 Coffee Robusta Rs 190.

Timber Pali Rs 62.50/65 Junglewood Rs 40.47.50 Vellapine Rs 57.50 to 62.50 Benteak Rs 50/55 Teak Rs 100/130 Mango Rs 3.50/3.75 Teak Rs 25/27.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Metal Markets

BOMBAY, January 11.

Copper	....	168 0 0
January Shipment	....	164.50
February	.....	161.50
Zinc	.....	55.00
Jan. Shipment	....	55.00
February	.....	55.00
Tin	.....	128.50
Tin Jan. Shipment	....	127.50
February	.....	127.50
Lead Ready	.....	65.00
January Shipment	.....	62.00
February	.....	61.00

HESSIAN MARKETS

BOMBAY, January 11.

Ready 45 x 11	....	N.P. 48
Ready Jan.-March	....	N.P. 47
D. W. Jan-March	....	N.P. 97
D. W. Bags 40 x 28	..	N.P. 100
Hessian 40 x 8	.....	N.P. 36
Hessian 50 x 10	.....	N.P. 44
B Twill 44 x 26½	.....	Rs. 122
Liverpool 2* lb.	.....	Rs. 134
Twine	.....	Rs. 51

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The forward cotton market was quiet this morning with moderate business. Upcountry arrivals were 13,000 carts.

The recommendation by the Cotton Advisory Committee for the export of cotton failed to induce confidence.

At the opening March opened at Rs. 677-8 against the previous close at Rs. 679-4 and after being quoted at Rs. 678 declined at Rs. 676-8.

Later on there was renewed buying and March delivery advanced at Rs. 681-12. It is said that mills are inclined to buy ready cotton at present level as demand for cloth is increasing.

The market closed as under:

ICC March opening Rs. 677. Highest Rs. 681-12. Lowest Rs. 676. close Rs. 681-8.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The produce market was quiet today and London quotations were unchanged for Castor oil while Linseed oil lost £1/2.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 134-4 against the last close at Rs. 135-4 and after advancing at Rs. 134-8 declined at Rs. 133-12.

Groundnuts opened at Rs. 154 and after being quoted at Rs. 154-6 declined at Rs. 153-14. February was quoted at Rs. 31-4 and April at Rs. 31-9.

Linseed was quoted at Rs. 30-10 and Cottonseeds at Rs. 95-8.

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs 32-6 Bold Rs 32-8 Madras Rs 32-4 February March 31-8 April May 31-14.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs 27-10 Kanpur Rs 26-2 Gujarat Rsa 27-10.

LINSEED: Ready Rs 30-8.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 27.

OILS Groundnuts Ready Rs 17-4 January Rs 17-4 February Rs 17-9 March 17-11 Linseed Rs 16-10.

Castor oil Commercial Rs 14 BSS 15-4.

Groundnuts Feb. opening Rs. 154.25 highest Rs 155.75 lowest Rs 153.87 close Rs 155.62.

Castorseeds May opening Rs 134.25 highest Rs 135 lowest Rs 133.50 close Rs 134.75.

Cottonseed Feb opening Rs 95.50 highest Rs 97.75 lowest Rs 95.50 close Rs 97.

Cottonseed May opening Rs 95.25 highest Rs 96.75 lowest Rs 95.25 close Rs 96.50.

Linseed May opening Rs 30.56 highest Rs 30.75 lowest Rs 30.50 close Rs 30.62.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, January 11.

CLOVES: Rs. 456 Maha Rs 472 Cassia Rs. 246. Maha Rs. 254. Mercury Rs. 2116. Campho: Rs. 7-10.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs 475 Alleppy Rs 460 Copra Office Colombo Rs. 460. Ginger Rs. 35.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 72. Malta delivery Rs. 496 to 501. Fagun Rs 501 to 506.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Jan 10.

The down turn continued the losses were generally fractional but numerous. Nothing new explained the erosion of the list.

At the close the Industrials index showed at 438.69 a loss of 456 that of the rails at 100.16 a loss of 1.71 and that of the utilities at 69.94 a los of 0.22.

2,010,000 shares changed hands of which 310,000 during the last half hour.

Gen Electric 61-3/8 Gen Motors 35-1/8 U S Steel 52 Studpack 3-3/8 U S Steel Pref 150-1/2 Anaconda 40-3/8.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan 10.

ZINC Jan 8.45 Mar 8.55 May 8.62 July high 8.76 low 8.75 close 8.70 Sept 8-70 Oct 8.78 Dec 8.82 sales five lots.

TIN Jan 93.25 Mar 92.37-1/2 May 91.75 July 91.50.

LEAD Jan 11.10 Mar 11.17 May 11.11 July 11.28 Sept 11.35 Oct 11.36 Dec 11.40.

COPPER Jan 23.16 Mar high 23.30 low 23.30 close 23.24 May 23.38 July 23.50 Oct 23.60 Dec 23.65 sales 21 lots.

BURLAP Feb 10.10 May 10.03 Aug 10.02 Nov 9.97 sales 12 lots.

WOOL close tops Mar 15.86 July 15.76 Dec 15.95 Mar 15.85. Grease wool Mar 12.93 May 12.79 July 12.65 Oct 12.59 Dec 12.51 Mar 12.43 May 12.38.

RUBBER Jan 27.05 Mar 27.32 May 27.50 July 27.55 Sept through Jan 27.60.

SUGAR Mar 3.78 May 3.79 July 3.80 Sept 3.79 Oct 3.75 Mar 3.55 May 3.15 sales 278 lots.

CHICAGO WHEAT Mar 218-3/4 May 212 July 188-3/8 Sept 190-5/8 Dec 194-5/8.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Jan 10

Futures were lower in early dealings with trade selling and liquidation extending losses to 1.15 per bale. Selling lightened and prices recovered partially on trade buying.

Some selling was attributed to hedging against latest purchases of cotton from the CCC by dealers for unrestricted use. CCC reported sale of 440,530 bales of cotton for unrestricted use against bids opened on January 6. This compares with sales of 570,975 bales at previous sale.

New York closed off four to nine points, New Orleans closed off six to eleven points.

NEW YORK			
March	35.76	35.64	35.72
May	35.98	35.86	35.94
July	34.85	35.73	35.82
October	35.03	34.85	34.97
December	34.87	34.70	34.87
March	34.75	34.66	34.76
May	34.70	34.61	34.66
Spot			36.45
NEW ORLEANS			
March	35.71	35.67	35.72
May	35.90	35.88	35.92
July	35.83	35.77	35.79
October	35.02	34.94	34.98
December	34.86	34.81	34.85
March	34.74	34.74	34.75
May			34.65
Spot			35.10

Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Labour and Employment and Planning, on a visit to the Works of the Wearwell Cycle Co. (India) Ltd., Faridabad.

Bulganin Appeals

France Must Help Halt Atom Tests

PARIS, January 11.

FRENCH PRESTIGE WOULD BE INCREASED IF FRANCE PLAYED A CONSTRUCTIVE PART IN REACHING AGREEMENT ON HALTING OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMB TESTS, SOVIET PREMIER BULGANIN SAID IN HIS LETTER TO FRENCH PREMIER FELIX GAILLARD, HANDED OVER, YESTERDAY.

Mr. Bulganin said France should be as interested as the Soviet Union in any steps taken to implement the Polish proposal to set up a "de-atomized" zone in Europe.

"The Soviet Government is trying to diminish and halt the danger of atomic war.

"The French Government has followed another line by offering her territory for installing atomic weapons depots and for building airfields belonging to the United States which would serve as bases for foreign atomic bombers."

He hoped that the French Government would support the idea of the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Atlantic alliance and Warsaw Pact members and would contribute to its implementation.

"There is between us a certain unity of view on the need to hold a heads of Government conference."

He would prefer a top-level conference while, he said, Gaillard wished to start with a Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The United States, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium may reply next week to the letter received from Soviet Premier Marshal Bulganin last December, informed sources said after a meeting of the Council of permanent NATO representatives, yesterday.

The other members of NATO who have not yet drafted their replies, will make only one reply to the letters from Bulganin received last December and yesterday.

In the meantime the latest Soviet letter will be studied by the NATO Council.

The countries, which will make their reply next week, may later on send a further reply to the Kremlin dealing with yesterday's letter from Marshal Bulganin.

LONDON: The latest message from Mr. Bulganin Mr. Harold Macmillan, was being studied by Foreign Office experts and will be discussed further during the day, an authoritative source said.

The first concern of the Foreign Office is to decide what the reason was for the timing of the new Bulganin message, since the Western replies to his message of December 11 have not yet been finally agreed upon.

NOTE TO SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM: Mr. Bulganin said in a letter handed to Swedish Premier Tage Erlander yesterday that participation of neutral countries would help the aims of a top-level conference.

A memorandum on the Soviet viewpoint of the aims and agenda of a top-level conference was attached to the note.

Mr. Bulganin concluded by asking for Swedish support for his proposal, adding that Swedish viewpoints would be taken into account.

LETTER TO AUSTRIA

VIENNA: Mr. Bulganin sent a letter to Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab yesterday stating that because of its neutrality, Austria should be particularly interested in negotiations at Prime Ministers' level as suggested by the Soviet Union.

He referred to Raab's speech last Sunday in which the Austrian Chancellor said he favoured a fair compromise.

Mr. Bulganin said in his letter that the setting up of rocket-launching bases in Italy would "seriously threaten neutral Austria's sovereignty and security."

The letter said Austria "as a neutral nation in the heart of Europe" could make an important contribution to diminishing international tension and re-establishing confidence in relations of States with one another.

Earlier in his letter Bulganin mentioned his proposal addressed to NATO and Warsaw Pact members to hold heads of Government conference within the next three months.—UPI-AFP.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, January 11.

120 DULL Cone FEBRUARY

Opening	909
Highest	910
Lowest	909
Close	910

40x2 STAPLE FIBRE CUP

Opening	586
Highest	586
Lowest	581
Close	584

Ready 120 Japan	..	5	5 0
Ready 150 Japan	.....	5	2 0
Ready 120 Italy	..	5	8 0
Ready 150 Italy	.....	5	4 0

Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After providing for taxation the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has reported a profit of 21,035,543 HK dollars which is approximately equivalent to £1,315,000.

The directors have recommended a dividend of £1-12-6 per share and have written off bank premises 4 million HK dollars or £250,000, leaving a balance of 2,062,463 HK dollars or £129,000 to be carried forward.

British Firms Pay Higher Dividends Now

LONDON, January 11.

NET dividends paid by British industrial companies last year were 6.6 per cent higher than in 1956, although equity earnings were down by 2 per cent, it is shown in an analysis carried out by the London "Financial Times."

At the same time, trading profits increased by 5 per cent.

These figures are based on a study of trading reports issued during the year by 2,750 concerns.

Non-manufacturing industries, which include shipping, distribution, finance, land and property did rather better than the manufacturing branches.

In the latter, profits went up by only 3 per cent and earnings were down by 4 per cent, although dividend payments increased by 6 per cent.

Migher depreciation payments were largely the result of particularly heavy capital expenditure by the manufacturers in 1956.

They paid out £833,000,000, as against £694,000,000 in the previous year.

Not all sections of industry fared as well as the overall picture suggests.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Those making consumers' durable goods reported a drop of 10 per cent in trading profits and one of 21 per cent in equity earnings.

The motors and aircraft group reported trading profits down by 5 per cent and earnings down by 20 per cent. These declines are basically due to the fact that most of the company reports studied are dated between September, 1956, and the same month last year.

Companies in the electrical and radio group suffered a drop of 9 per cent in their earnings and a decline of 2.5 per cent in the case of their trading profits.

Breweries enjoyed a 10 per cent rise in both earnings and tradings profits.

Firms in the food group increased their trading profits by 13 per cent and their earnings by 7 per cent.

"The prospects for higher dividends in 1958 can hardly be bright," forecasts the analysis.

"Investment by the manufacturing industry was so heavy during 1957 that depreciation can be expected to increase.—NAFEN.

DULLES'S CALL TO POWERS TO AID INDIA

WASHINGTON, January 11.

U. S. Secretary of State Dulles said on Friday the United States does favour giving support to India to help her implement her second five year Plan.

Mr. Dulles added he hoped some other countries will participate with the United States in assisting the Indian Government.

He hoped that Congress will grant more funds this year for economic aid to counter the Soviet economic offensive.

Speaking at his Press conference, he said, however, that if the money already appropriated could be used with flexibility the United States could carry on normally with its assistance programme to counter this Soviet economic offensive in the world.

The United States Government has so far taken no final decision as to the special economic and financial aid it plans to grant india following pressing requests from that country last September, according to well-informed sources here.

The indications are that the sum under consideration would amount to roughly 300 million dollars and would be supplied by means of long-term loans within the framework of American foreign aid and also through the supply of American agricultural surplus produce against payment in rupees.

The actual sources of aid would mainly be the "Export-Import Bank" and the "Economic Development Fund."

No one here is making any official prediction yet as to when the United States authorities will make up the national mind.

Some sources say that it will be about the middle of this month, as was first envisaged.

Others now put the date rather further ahead.

The Eisenhower Administration's delay in decision has already come in for some criticism in the United States, not the least from friends of India.

Observers explain that this delay is due partly to American "rethinking" on the whole subject of economic aid to under-developed countries.

SENATOR'S VIEW

Senator Hubert Humphrey put Secretary of State John Foster Dulles through lengthy questioning on this subject at a session of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission on Thursday.

Mr. Humphrey, a warm supporter of foreign aid, declined to reveal Dr. Dulles' answers after the meeting.

And the State Department continues to state that the Indian request is the object of "sympathetic" consideration.

But Mr. Humphrey told the Press today that he feared America had once again decided to do "too little, too late" to help India in her current economic difficulties.

The same theme has been taken up today in influential Press articles.

One commentator pointed to the stepping-up of the Communist economic offensive in the world and stressed particularly that the United States originally promised a reply to the Indian request by November 15.

Secondly, he said, the Communist world had not been wasting time, as Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Viliam Siroky, now on a visit to India, had just offered the country a loan of 63 million dollars to construct a foundry.—UPI-AFP.

US Won't Join Baghdad Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11

The United States has no intention of joining the Baghdad Pact at present, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his Press conference yesterday.

He added that it was normal he should go to Ankara for the Bagndad Pact ministerial meeting in view of the fact that the United States is taking more interest in the Pact in the military and economic field.

This visit, he said, did not imply any change in the judicial relations between the Baghdad Pact and the United States.

In reply to questions, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. took a greater interest in the Pact's activities following the U.S. to support efforts of West Asian countries and peoples seeking to defend themselves against Communism.

This resolution did not imply full American participation in a defence organisation.

He added, however, that the U.S. never slammed the door on the future.—UPI-AFP.

Just A Repetition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The message sent yesterday by Soviet Premier Bulganin to the United States constitutes a "massive repetition" of proposals already made in his December message, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his weekly Press conference, yesterday.

ARGENTINE DISPUTES SOVIET CLAIM

BEUNOS-AIRES, January 11.

THE Argentine Foreign Ministry issued a communique today reiterating Argentina's claims to Zovodvski island in the South Sandwich Archipilago, following reports that a group of Soviet nationals had planted the Soviet flag there.

Several days ago, it was reported, a group of Soviet scientists working with the International Geophysical Year programme, raised the Red Flag on the island.

The Argentine communique said that Argentina had carried "acts of possession" in the island group and that in 1955 Argentine Navy units landed at Peruguson Bay on Thule Island.

Great Britain also has claimed sovereignty over the South Sandwich Archipelago on the grounds of having discovered it in 1775.

The South Sandwich Archipelago is north of Graham Land and far south of the Falkland Islands.

The islands comprise about 400 square kilometres of land.—UPI.

'VOODOO' WITH A-ROCKETS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11

The American Air Force today announced that its F-101 B "Voodoo" fighters would henceforth be equipped with atomic rockets capable of destroying an entire fleet of bombers.

The "Voodoo" is a two-seater which has just recently smashed the world speed record raising it to 1,207.6 miles per hour.—UPI-AFP.

Dag For London

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Jan. 11.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld will leave New York on Wednesday for London.

On Thursday night Hammarskjoeld will be the guest of British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Hammarskjoeld was expeited to return here on January 10.—UPI-AFP.

Lloyd Wants Three-Point Plan

LONDON, Jan. 11

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said on Friday night that a "summit" meeting which completely failed would do "more harm than good," and that it would be foolish to weaken or disrupt Britain's alliances before there was the certainty of peace.

At the same time, speaking at Wirral, Cheshire, Mr. Lloyd said Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's letter to Premier Harold Macmillan should be "carefully considered."

He put forward a three-point plan to achieve better relations with the Soviet Union.

(1) To try to avoid public recriminations.

(2) To try to increase personal contacts between Britain and the Soviet Union by exchange of students with tourism and other social and cultural exchanges.

(3) To try to increase trade.

"What we need is an obvious success in the sense of an agreement achieved which is acceptable to both sides upon some issue."—UPI-AFP.

US To Follow Moscow Lead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Washington authorities have lately favoured the granting of "economic development funds" on a loan basis at small interest rates, after the pattern of recent Soviet Union aid.

But no definite decision has been taken yet.

The one firm point is that United States assistance to India is very much under consideration.

DULLES FAVOURS RESUMPTION OF DISARM TALKS

WASHINGTON, January 11.

THE Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, told a Press conference yesterday that disarmament talks would be resumed "despite the broken lines of communication between the West and the Soviet Union on disarmament."

Mr. Dulles added that it was probable that the proposals the West would advance at such talks on disarmament would not be very different from those which had been made previously and were rejected by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dulles recalled that the Soviet Union had refused to continue sitting on the disarmament sub-committee conference, that it had indicated its intention to boycott the new Disarmament Commission and that it had finally rejected the idea of a Foreign Ministers' Conference to try and break the deadlock.

Thus all means of debating the question had been broken off but the profound desire of peoples of the world to see continuation of discussions and the pressure of this wish would be so great that conversations must inevitably be resumed.

DIFFERENT VIEWS

Unanimous agreement between the 15 nations concerned on the western disarmament proposals had been difficult to reach, Mr. Dulles said, because of various view points and it would be dangerous to resume negotiations between these Governments to draw up new proposals without knowing ahead of time whether they would be agreed upon by the Soviet Union.

Referring to the Soviet proposal for halting nuclear tests, he said this could not be the first step in limiting armaments because it would still allow for stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Continuation of tests would help perfection of "cleaner" weapons.

Macmillan Will Present U. S. Views

LONDON, Jan. 11

The British Foreign Office yesterday reserved comment on the Bulganin proposals.

"We have nothing to say at this stage," a spokesman said.

Diplomatic quarters assumed that London was awaiting a cue from Prime Minister Macmillan.

In his present deliberations with Mr. Nehru in New Delhi, Mr. Macmillan will have not only the new Bulganin letter but, it is believed, a private letter from President Eisenhower in reply to the one Mr. Macmillan sent to the American President prior to the broadcast of January 4, in which the Prime Minister touched upon the idea of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Although no inkling has been given of the nature or tone of this letter from President Eisenhower, it may be assumed that in his talks with Mr. Nehru, Mr. Macmillan will be able to point to the hard core of United States thinking in respect to the value to be placed upon Russian assurances and to the reasons behind the demand of the democracies that there must be deeds as well as words in any accord with the Kremlin.—NAFEN.

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MenonPraises Indian Army's Peace Work

NEW DELHI, January 11.

REPUBLIC Day is not just a parade in the ordinary sense of the term in which you will be taking part, for your participation in the Republic Day function has a wider national significance.

"January 26 has become our National Day, which the people of the country have unanimously chosen; and in this historic evolution the Armed Forces have played a worthy role and have contributed in no small measure in bringing about stability, integrity and self-respect of the nation all-round," declared V. K. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, today addressing more than 4,000 officers and men representing a cross-section of all arms and services assembled for the forthcoming Republic Day Function, at the Garrison Parade Ground, Delhi Cantonment.

INSPECTION

The Minister went round the camp and inspected the smartly turned-out units in their colourful and picturesque uniforms.

He visited the information rooms, cook houses, and their dwellings and complimented them on the neatness with which the army was maintaining their camp.

With the backdrop of the early winter morning sun in the horizon the troops, who were seated at the parade ground, greeted the Minister with warmth and affection.

Mr. Krishna Menon, addressing the troops, said that though many of them belonged to the pre-Independence army of India they had soon after Independence transformed themselves into a new status as soldiers of a Free country.

Even since August 1947, several historic changes had taken place year after year and in 1950 the new Constitution came into force.

January 26 had therefore, become our National Day, a day of great significance in the history of our great country.

"It is a historic Day, a day not fixed by a single individual or by decision of an individual. It is a day that the people of our country have unanimously chosen as our National Day.

MAGNIFICENT MEN

He said the Indian Army had never left the shores of the country after Independence in quest of conquest, to seize the territories of others.

The Army went to Korea under the able leadership of their present Chief, Gen. K. S. Thimayya, and they were now in Indo-China and the Gaza Strip on noble missions imposed on them. India had brought about peace and goodwill everywhere.

He was glad that our army had accomplished their mission with credit. Our troops wherever they had gone always respected the integrity and independence and self-respect of other people.

He had seen troops in many parts of the world, and he could say with pride that nowhere had he seen such magnificent men as he saw in the Army of India.

He was so happy in meeting so many of them together hailing from different parts of the country concentrated today for the great occasion, the Republic Day.

Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, thanked the Defence Minister for the inspiring and encouraging words that were said.

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Mahasabha Leader's Warning

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The working president of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Nitya Narayan Banerjee, said here today that Dr. Graham should not "meddle in the internal affairs of India and in questions involving the integrity of India's boundary."

Mr. Banerjee, who was addressing a public meeting said: "The question of Kashmir's accession to India is final, morally, legally and constitutionally."

Mr. Banerjee warned that "if this question is reopened, the question of the partition of India may be first reopened as no plebiscite was taken on the question of Partition of the country. If the majority of the people are against partition, Pakistan itself shonld be wiped off and united with India."—UPI.

NEW SHERIFF FELICITATED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. J. C. Jain, the new Sheriff of Bombay, was today felicitated by the Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad at a reception held in his honour at the Taj.

Addressing the guests, Mr. Jain said that as Sheriff he would take lively interest in the welfare of the citizens of Bombay. He wished all success to the Parishad in its social and cultural activities.

Earlier, Mr. G. D. Somani, M.P., who presided, welcoming Mr. Jain, said that he was sure that his tenure as Sheriff would be marked by many achievements.

Mr. R. S Bhandari, joint honorary secretary of the Parishad, proposed a vote of thanks.

MAN-EATER MENACE

INDORE, Jan. 11.

Man-eating and cattle-lifting tigers have been causing so much havoc in Madhya Pardesh villages that rewards of up to Rs. 100 are being offered to persons for the shooting of each animal.

Highest prize offered is in the Jagdalpur forest area of the Bastar District where several man-eaters have been terrifying villagers.—NAFEN.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, greeting India's Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, when the latter called on the distinguished guest at Prime Minister's House, New Delhi, on Friday.

Governor Opens Savings Fortnight

NAGPUR, January 11.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, was the first investor at the Small Savings Fortnight, which was inaugurated by him here today.

On the spot investments reached more than Rs. 25,000 on the first day, while promises for a sum of Rs. 50,000 were received.

The Small Savings Fortnight, has been launched under the joint auspices of women's wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Nagpur Mahila Parishad.

Distributing the certificates to the first day's investors, the Governor advised women not to hoard their savings in gold and other ornaments but to put it at the disposal of the nation for development work.

Messages wishing success to the savings drive were received from the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

The Statewide savings fortnight will be inaugurated by the Chief Minister, on January 27 at Bombay.—UPI.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION IN ANDHRA FORMED

HYDERABAD, January 11.

THE Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation which came into existence today took over the nationalised road transport services in the state.

The Corporation board has as its chairman, Mr. M. P. Pai, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and nine members including three nominees of the Union Government (two from Railways and one from Transport Ministry), four officials of the State Government and two non-officials (one each from Andhra and Telangana regions).

For the present the Corporation will operate the bus services in the Telangana Districts of the State, in addition to two services between Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

The State Road Transport Undertaking, transferred to the Corporation today, was originally under the ex-Nizam's State Railway and came under the State Government in 1951.

Transport services were nationalised in the erstwhile Hyderabad State as early as 1932.

Mr. Guru Prasad, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, said that the services will be extended to Krishna District from April 1, 1958, in accordance with a phased programme, and before long they will embrace the other districts of the erswhile Andhra State.

He said the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation now owned a fleet of 533 buses operating on 125 routes in the Telangana areas only with a staff of 4,627. The route mileage operated was 3,612 the average daily bus mileage being about 46,000.

Gold Smuggling Case

Witness Alleges Demand For 'Hush' Money

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A DESCRIPTION of the manner in which some 800 bars of gold were "smuggled" from Jamnagar to Ahmedabad was given by Bhicalal Makwana in the hearing into the international gold smuggling case today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Rege, at the Esplanade Court.

Makwana was under examination by the prosecution counsel, Mr. Karl Khandalavala, in the case in which Taleb and 13 others stand charged with conspiracy to smuggle Rs. 17 lakhs worth of gold to Bombay.

Makwana had earlier described taking six jackets containing 100 bars of gold each.

On a second trip to Jamnagar, Makwana said, he picked up two more jackets containing 100 bars each; and he carried seven and a half bars loose on his person.

TORN JACKET

Makwana said that they travelled by bus from Jamnagar to Rajkot, where they stayed at the Jubilee Lodge.

When they arrived, Makwana said, he found that one of the jackets he had worn was torn so he had gone up immediately to his room while Majithia, who accompanied him, stayed downstairs.

When Majithia joined him in the room, Makwana said, he informed Majithia of the torn jacket, and the latter instructed him to buy a hold-all from the local bazar, which he did, Makwana said.

On his return, witness continued, he packed one acket in nued, he packed one jacket in steel trunk, and they left Rajkot that night for Ahmedabad by train.

At the Rajkot station, he said, Majithia met Usman Gani, Mohamed and Abdul Karim.

In the train, Makwana continued, Majithia informed him that Mohamed and Usman Gani had brought along Rs. four lakhs in currency in a big for Taleb.

According to Taleb's message they were to expect a messenger, but the man had failed to turn up, Majithia had told him.

MONEY DEMAND

At Surendranagar (Wadhwan), Makwana said, Majithia left him and he continued his journey to Ahmedabad in the company of Usman Gani and Adbul Kader.

After Viramgam where they changed trains, Makwana said, one Excise Inspector named Aggarwal got into his compartment Aggarwal was accompanied by his wife and child.

Makwana testified that Aggarwal somehow got suspicious of the fact that he, Makwana, was carrying gold and allegedly demanded Rs. 5,000 to let him go.

Makwana, continuing, said that he told Aggarwal that he did not have the sum on him at the time but that he could obtain it in Ahmedabad from his "Ahmedabad agent," if Aggarwal could accompany him.

So they went to Usman Gani's home at Ahmedabad. Makwana said, where he, Makwana, met Gani and informed him about Aggarwal's demand.

Makwana told the Court, however, that he was unable to obtain the amount from either Gani or any other member of his family, so he asked Aggarwal to return with him to Jamnagar where he promised to pay him.

Further hearing was postponed to Wednesday.

Over 4 Lakhs Register For Food Cards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than 4,50,000 families in Greater Bombay have egistered their applications for household foodgrain cards so far, it is learned here.

The rush at the zonal offices had subsided except in some heavily worked zones like Dadar, Parel and Byculla.

The Government has already opened a sub-office in 'H' zone to deliver cards. Similarly, new sub-office will be opened in 'E' zone which covers the postal districts of Bombay 8 (Byculla), Bombay 10 (Mazagaon), Bombay 11 (Jacob Circle) and Bombay 27 (Victoria Gardens.

The sub-office will work only for ten days from January 13 to January 23, with a holiday on January 17 and will be located at the Sabu Siddik Hall, Sabu Siddik Technical Institute, Shephard Road, Byculla.

Mr. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, new British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been named president of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, in succession to Mr. Thorneycroft who resigned as Chancellor.

Thorat Meets Nagas

KOHIMA, January 11.

About 1,000 Konyak Nagas from 54 villages assembled at Mon in the Naga hills yesterday to meet Lt. General S. P. P. Thorat, DSO, GOC-in-C, Eastern Command.

The General, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Bikram Singh, GOC, Assam, drove along a seven-mile stretch of road, built by the local Nagas, to reach Mon.

Addressing the gathering Gen. Thorat said that the friendly spirit which the Konyak Nagas had shown to the Government was greatly appreciated.

He hoped that the friendship forged would grow further in future. With the introduction of the new administration and consolidation of Naga tribes, there should be no further cause for misunderstanding.

The Army Commander said that although it was his first visit to the Konyak area, he had known the Nagas since 1942, when he visited the area during World War II.

He pointed out that the Government was making every effort to raise the standard of living among the Nagas and extend to them the benefits of civilisation, and he believed that the Nagas would co-operate with the Government in the work.

Welcoming the General on behalf of the villagers Mr. Chingal, the Area Superintendent, Mon Sub-Division and formerly the head Dubashi, said that the Government had come to stay and, therefore, he requested that a permanent headquarters be established at Mon.

Kerala Reds Say It Is Discrimination

TRIVANDRUM, January 11.

The Kerala Communist Party secretariat today characterised the reference of the Kerala Education Bill by the Central Government to the Supreme Court as "political discrimination against the Communist-led government of Kerala" and as an "undemocratic and dangerous move to encroach on the autonomy guaranteed to the States by the Constitution."

A lengthy resolution in Malayalam adopted by the committee this morning called upon all the democratic and progressive forces within and without Kerala to record their protest against this action of the Central Government with a view to serving "the selfish purposes of its own party and vested interests."—UPI.

Public Utility Services

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Road Transport Services operated by the Saurashtra and Kutch State Road Transport Corporations, including their workshops, depots and garages, have been declared by the Government of Bombay to be public utility services for a further period of six months ending July 16 next.

SUBS OFF SOUTH CELEBES COAST

JAKARTA, Jan. 11.

Indonesian Army leaders were investigating reports about the sighting of unidentified foreign submarines off the west coast of the South Celebes, Army spokesman Major Harsono said here today.—UPI-AFP.

C. N. Heorghe Maurer, Rumanian Foreign Minister and Vice-President of the Rumanian National Assembly, has been elected President of Rumania succeeding Petru Roza who died last week.

SOEKARNO HOPES FOR BETTER TIES WITH INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A FERVENT hope that freedom would flourish forever all over the world was sounded here today by President Soekarno of Indonesia who is now in the city.

Speaking at a reception accorded to him here this evening by the India-Indonesia Society and the Society for Goodwill and Culture, President Soekarno quoted India's poet, Rabindranath Tagore, to say: "Into that heaven of freedom, my father, let us live forever."

He also hoped earnestly for more intimate and closer relations between India and Indonesia.

Modestly, President Soekarno said that it was giving him far too much credit to describe him as the Father of the Indonesian Nation, as he was described by Chief Justice Chagla, who presided at the reception.

He said that "...without my people I am no one, and I am the President of the Indonesian Republic only as the result of my people's struggle for frtedom."

"Without my people I am just another man like your neighbour," he said, "and it is only with my people that Indonesia has become independent."

CHILD OF REVOLUTION

President Soekarno drew wild applause from the large audience when he remarked that "In Indonesia I am considered to be an orator, but that is in Indonesia when I speak in my own language. Here in Bombay I have to speak to you in a language that is neither yours nor mine."

So he hoped that his listeners would understand him.

Welcoming the Indonesian President and his party, the Chief Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla, said that Asia was yet to completely shake off all traces of colonialism as blots and patches of it still prevailed in various places including India and Indonesia.

The Chief Justice hoped that very soon West Irian would soon come under Indonesian suzerainty and that the flag of Indonesia would fly over it, as it rightly should.

Mr. Chagla drew a similarity between Prime Minister Nehru and President Soekarno by describing them both as "...children of the revolution who stood for social justice and secularism."

The reception was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel when nearly 1,000 leading citizens and members of the consular corps and Government officers were invited.

The Indonesian President and party then witnessed two Indian dance recitals, with Dr. Soekarno later meeting the two young performers.

SOVIET TEAM ON THE MARCH

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.

The third Soviet Antarctic expedition, continuing its route for the Pole area of relative inaccessibility (the osition in a land mass most distant from the coastline), has left Pioneskaya base, 375 Kilometers (240 miles) from Hirny, Tass news agency reported, today.

VIENNA: The Austrian Himalayan Society has named an eleven-member team headed by Engineer Fritz Moravec, conqueror of the Gasherburm, to assault the 26,600 foot "hidden peak" in the Karakorum next spring.

The "hidden peak" is one of the three last in its altitude category still to be conquered.—UPI.

Macmillan

Continued From Page 1

meetings, and the UN resolution on the subject, and said: "We want to make a start with cutting both conventional and non-conventional arms.

"We want to make a beginning on both aspects. If by making a pact or a new declaration, that can be done, let us do it."

A correspondent asked if the U. S. had welcomed his proposal.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the principles of non-aggression were already incorporated in the UN Charter, and "I am quite sure the President (Mr. Eisenhower) will be willing to make a formal declaration, if it is worthwhile to reinforce it again."

Asked if Britain's policy was just "Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition," Mr. Macmillan replied that the concept that one form of arms should be destroyed, while others were kept, was not one that would appeal to a small country, like Britain.

The purpose of any country's policy should be to see that there was no war. That was policy Britain pursued.

"We want to pursue a policy that will relieve the world of the tension and war."

TALKS WITH NEHRU

Mr. Macmillan said he was glad at the opportunity he had for "quiet, unofficial conversation" with Mr. Nehru in continuation of what he had discussed with him at Chequers, while Mr. Nehru was in England for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

While he did not think that such talks could settle world problems, at least the problems could be understood. "And that is the first move to settling them."

He was particularly touched by the people's appreciation of the first visit of a British Prime Minister to India. They accepted it as something important.

Specially mentioning the welcome he had got at the Red Fort yesterday, he said it was particularly impressive. "I only wish everyone in my country could have seen it."—UPI.

Text Of Bulganin's Letter On Peace Given To Nehru

NEW DELHI, January 11.

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Ponomarenko, handed over the text of Mr. Bulganin's letter on easing of world tension to Prime Minister Nehru this evening.—UPI.

TTK'S LUNCH FOR MACMILLAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Union Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, gave a lunch at the Ashoka Hotel today in honour of the visiting British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

Prime Minister Nehru, other Ministers and high officials attended.—UPI.

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HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

January 12 to 18

LIKELY to be a much more lively and amusing week for the ordinary man and woman.

Get on with the small affairs of life, enjoy yourself, do business.

Appreciable profits should come your way if your birthday falls sometime in October, November or December of any year.

CAPRICORN
DEC 21 — JAN. 19

A week made to order for courageous and purposeful ones.

Success should attend high-principled enterprises, ventures and co-operative interests.

Business offers accepted mid-week should prove profitable in the near future.

Something of significance may also reach a decisive turn before the week is out.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Take pains to keep fit throughout the week.

Don't worry if some profitable and promising scheme hangs fire for a time.

Events in the last three days are likely to be exhilarating and potentially beneficial.

Unexpected help may come from a new friend on Friday.

PISCES
FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

Good business week but don't hope for 'easy money'.

News you receive about Wednesday may help you to advance your ambitious plans.

On the personal side, keep clear of new link-ups and don't make hasty promises.

If you act impulsively, the result would be loss of money and increased family tension.

ARIES
MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

You may get new oportunities for advancement, particularly in your business or occupational affairs.

Some overdue money may arrive or there may be increase in salary or a bonus.

At home, there may be a less favourable atmosphere with strong opposition to your wishes.

TAURUS
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

The chance to take the initiative should not be missed this week.

Success in a competitive effort will lead to an attractive new proposal with prospects of handsome material gains.

However care of health is essential as you tend to overtax yourself at times.

Also refrain from social activities and keep an eye on your purse-strings in the last two days.

GEMINI
MAY 21 — JUNE 20

Your hopes to get ahead can be realised if they are accompanied with determined efforts.

Give the best there is in you, while your chances of gaining new honours, a promotion or a rise are excellent.

Help from unexpected sources should also help you to advance your business activities and bring in more money in the next few weeks.

CANCER
JUNE 21 — JULY 20

If you can remember to be discreet, this should be a progressive week.

But impulsiveness or a hasty tongue may lead you into trouble mid-week.

Beware of falling out with an associate who may still be useful.

The best way to tackle enmity or backbiting would be by a generous gesture.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	**Thursday**
Personal Purchases	**Friday**
Selling	**Tuesday**
Etertainments	**Sunday** Thursday
Sport	**Sunday** Tuesday

Business will be fairly steady provided you do not allow others to influence your decisions.

VIRGO
AUG. 21 — SEPT. 22

The most of what you plan will turn out well, and there will be no lack of influential help.

Your initiative will be appreciated by a superior and you may be given a chance to act on your own in a difficult job.

Improvement in your money position will result from a quick but shrewd decision mid-week.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

Be prudent to avoid creating wrong impressions in your social circle.

Take whatever comes along without unnecessary comment or objections as long as you are benefiting from it.

Trim your social expenses — steer clear of any ventures that smack of speculation or gambling.

Scorpio
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

Mixed influences prevail this week with the probability of ups and downs bringing a rather precarious balance.

Keep steady and resist the urge to speculate, gamble or take chances with your funds.

Routine business and old investments, while less glamorous, are steadier and better equipped for the long pull.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23 — DEC. 21

It looks as though you will be making one plan after another and in the end be where you started.

Success in the next month or so depends on the right backing and this may be lacking for the moment.

Good news mid-week that may clear the way for action next month

LEO
JULY 21 — AUG. 20

Time now for you to take a more philosophical attitude towards something which cannot be mended.

You will probably contact an old friend, who may be the cause of trouble in your domestic environment.

"I realise that, as a former shop assistant, you're used to wrapping the goods in one parcel. But here we do things slightly different!"

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

S. K. Mehta (Bombay): When will we get a child?

The fifth house of your chart is in opposition to the fifth house of your wife's chart.

This is an indication that there is not too sanguine hope for you in the matter of having children, or of obtaining a child under the present transit of Neptune in the sign of Libra.

J. K. Negandhi (Badnera): When shall I get a better paid post?

You have not furnished degrees of planets nor remaining Mahadasa at birth.

Your lord of the sixth house is in Lagna, aspected by Mars in the seventh house.

From February next Saturn's transit through Sagittarius will be fortunate.

G. R. Bharucha (Bombay): If marriage is possible, please give approximate date?

In questions of marriage, Navamans chart is of utmost importance.

You have not given any details regarding degrees of planets, Mahadasa or the Navamans chart.

Jupiter's transit through Libra in 1958 will give many opportunities for marriage provided your Navamans chart and Dasa period indicate the same.

S. K. Sinha (New Delhi): What are my future prospects for the next seven months?

Your Lord of the ninth house, "Bhagya," has just entered Libra, and your Karmathipati Saturn will transit your Bhagya Bhuvan from February next.

Thus 1958 will be very fortunate for you, provided your Dasa period, which you have not furnished, is favourable.

Please ask again giving full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

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He Learned It The Hard Way
Success Is Not The Same Thing As Happiness

EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES FROM THE SCENE, STERLING HAYDEN HAS BEEN MAKING PICTURES IN HOLLYWOOD SINCE 1939.

Unknown and untrained, he became a star in his very first movie and has retained that top rating ever since.

And yet with all the glory, the financial rewards and his durability as a marquee favourite, there is no personality in the Hollywood of past or present who has found the acting profession so repugnant.

"I was pushed into it when I was too inexperienced to know what it was all about," said the blond, rugged ex-sailor as he bent methodically to the task of getting out his 29th movie, "Terror in a Texas Town," for United Artists release.

"I have never known a single day's real contentment in this business."

Hayden's fantastic story of being detoured and all but shanghaied from the life he loved into the feverish razzle-dazzle of a' Hollywood at the peak of its box office pandemonium has been told before but not the bitterness that seems to increase rather than lessen as the discontented actor plods from one movie to the next.

"It was like being pulled by an octupus from all directions," said Hayden, of his earliest experience in the glamour capital.

"BEFORE I GOT MY BEARINGS THEY HAD ME OUT ON A PERSONAL APPEARANCE TOUR. ME WHO'D NEVER BEEN IN PUBLIC, WHO CAN'T SING, DANCE OR BE WITTY!

"I walked out on the stage in one theatre and the man who was to introduce me said to the audience, 'just a minute' and disappeared into the wings. I was left there shifting from foot to foot.

"The emcee came back with a tall stool, which he sat on to 'reach' me (Hayden is six-four and one of Hollywood's tallest.) "I felt like an idiot, completely bewildered and upset. From that time on it's been much the same, a dizzy roller-coaster that never stops."

The Hayden dilemma dates back to 1939 when a Paramount producer began searching the country for a blond and rugged outdoor type newcomer to co-star with Madeleine Carroll in "Virginia."

Hayden, 21 was skipper of a private yacht plying Atlantic resorts and his employer secretly sent on a batch of snapshots of the lad.

The short of a long story was that Sterling got the nod.

It wasn't that easy, however, for Paramount. The stubborn sailor wanted no part of movies, even after a test, shot in the East, came off far better than the studio had hoped

Finally, capitulating to the coercions of his boss and an assurance that he could come right back to his boat after the single picture, Hayden consented.

Romance intruded from the day Sterling first set foot on the lot and met his leading lady. He and the blondly dazzling Madeleine fell in love.

In the midst of their second movie, "Bahama Passage—rushed before the cameras to capitalise on the love affair—the couple disappeared.

Three weeks later, the picture suspended and the studio in a panic, they turned up to announce their elopement.

A couple of years later the marriage went on the rocks and disgusted with Hollywood and even more so with himself, Hayden developed the annoying and costly habit of suddenly absenting himself for days during successive productions.

Ever since he has continued a stranger to everyone, on and off the set.

In 1947 he married Betty Anne Gerlach, and while their four children—three boys and a girl aged nine to five, were small, they lived on a boat anchored off Santa Monica.

But that union also worked out badly and Sterling, who obtained custody of the children, now lives with them in a big San Fernando Valley house, a governess in charge.

THESE DAYS HE STRETCHES HIS SEALEGS ONLY ON WEEK ENDS AND THE CHILDREN ALWAYS GO RIGHT ALONG.

"I keep my youngsters stricly away from anything at all connected with movie business," he declared. "I would do almost anything to save them from becoming actors."

Pressed for a single real reason behind his rancour toward an industry that has made him such a handsome living, he said.

"It's all so, phoney. It's not a man's game I've found that most of the real men in the movies out here—front of the camera or back of it—find real contentment impossible to attain."

Lovely Anne Baxter plays Nefertiri, daughter of Pharaoh Rameses II in Cecil B. DeMille's opulent "The Ten Commandments," one of the greatest things in the great showman's career.

Buckshot For The 'Hurry-Hurry' Kids

JACK KOSSLYN is a stocky, dedicated young man who divides his time between acting and teaching acting. For the last ten years he has operated the Jack Kosslyn Coaching School, for beginners and professionals.

He doesn't think much of the beginners.

For a fellow who doesn't seek acting jobs, Kosslyn nevertheless has had key roles in half a dozen movies, latest of which is Cornel Wilde's production "Maracaibo," now filming at Paramount.

In some of his pictures, like Robert Mitchum's just-finished "The Whippoorwill," he not only acts but serves as casting director.

Having worked on the New York stage and in Hollywood for most of his life, Jack, a genial and uncluttered man, has had ample opportunity to study the neophyte actor.

Of these people he takes an extremely dim view.

"Youngsters seeking an acting career today depress me," he says gloomily. "They want the rewards of a movie career, the big cars, homes with pools, the money, without earning such rewards.

"The thing most lacking among them is talent. Those who do possess it are impatient. They want their coaches to work miracles.

"The trend among them seems to be to imitate. Thus we have an over-abundance of boys who would be Tony Curtis and of girls who make like Debbie Reynolds.

"Very few beginners dare to be themselves, but they are the only ones who stand even a chance of succeeding.

"The ones who finally arrive are those with the courage to be individualistic, to be 'different.'

"Most kids coming to me for help are completely lacking in background. Their only interest is themselves. They've read nothing, not even the lives of other actors.

"Walter Huston was in the business for more than 30 years before he saw his name up in lights. Yet today's crop of would-bes say 'I'll give it a year. If nothing happens by then, I'll blow it.'

"In sports terms, these youngsters want to jump from sandlot to major league—and pronto. Few want to work or study."

Kosslyn remembers one youngster who at the time was determined to get there. He was a shy, thin kid who enrolled in Jack's school in New York, until he ran out of money.

He kept on studying on his own, got a break in New York, and later in Hollywood. His latest picture was Hal Wallis' "Wild Is The Wind," in which he starred with Anna Magnani and Anthony Quinn. Nothing, neither hunger nor adversity stopped him.

"WE NEED MORE ACTORS LIKE ANTHONY FRANCIOSA," SUMMED UP JACK.

"South Pacific," one of the finest and most popular musical comedies ever made, has been made into a motion picture. The leads in this super-duper musical are enacted by Rossano Brazzi and Mitzi Gaynor.

Hollywood And Ernie Truex Grew Up Together

THIS year marks the 51st anniversary of movie business but when the industry's tom-tom beaters scoured the town a few months ago for Golden Jubilee ammunition, they couldn't come up with a single acting personality who has endured through it all.

Recently, however, one such name actor did turn up in the person of Ernest Truex, pint-sized (5-2) character comedian who, still in the running, dates back to Hollywood's very beginnings.

Fresh in from New York, Truex, who is now at Universal playing a featured role in "Twilight For The Gods," recalled that he started on his acting career when 8 years old—doing the ghost scene from Hamlet with a Denver stock company.

"Little did my parents suspect that, as I grew older, I would develop into a comedian rather than a tragedian," said the still dapper and smiling little man whose antics made millions of early silent-movie fans chuckle.

"But I was doomed by nature to be funny. My lack of height made it pretty improbable that anyone would take me seriously—so comedy it had to be."

Truex is playing the Rev. Mr. Butterfield, a quaint man of the cloth, in the film adaptation of the Ernest Gann story and reckons he's done more than two dozen ministers on stage and screen.

He became Mary Pickford's first leading man in a full-length picture, "A Good Little Devil," after both had starred in the play on Broadway.

Movies, however, have always taken a secondary place in his life, Truex said. Both he and his wife, Sylvia Field, much prefer the theatre over films.

THEIR RETURN TO HOLLYWOOD, HE ADMITS, IS A SIGNAL THAT THEY ARE "GETTING ALONG" AND WOULD TAKE LIFE EASIER.

"After 105 plays," he explained, "I feel I've had just about all I can take of trouping. I'm 67 now, and though I have no intention of retiring, I intend to taper off.

"I was one of the first actors to enter Television and have done close to 200 shows.

"The only thing I'm waiting for now is a chance to entertain on the moon. I figure that would really round out my career."

Although Truex has appeared in more than a hundred movie features, along with many shorts, he never during those periods made or thought of Hollywood as his home.

For the last 30 years he has lived on Long Island in New York where he owned a yacht and enjoyed all the comforts of rural living.

All this has changed now. A few months back came the capitulation. The Truexes sold their estate and moved to California.

Their new West Coast home is in Pacific Palisades, right on the Pacific Ocean—naturally, as Truex insists he can never give up boating or the seaside atmosphere.

"Yes, it does seem strange to be living here," he sighed, "But since most of the entertainment activity is now centered in Hollywood, it seemed the thing to do.

"All the major TV shows are gradually leaving New York and, as I want to do plenty more in that medium, it was logical for me to surrender."

Whatever it is that can keep an actor perpetually young, Truex seems to have found it.

Members of the "Twilight For The Gods" company declare that both he and Mrs. Truex were the life of things during their rugged locationing in Hawaii, even to hopping into an outrigger canoe on many occassions and paddling far out into the ocean.

Rock Hudson, one of Hollywood's biggest marquee names today, will soon be seen in a leading role in David O. Selznick's multi-million dollar movie version of "A Farewell To Arms." Co-star in the picture is Jennifer Jones.

A Briton's View Of Hollywood Whirl

"HOLLYWOOD," SAID JACK HAWKINS, "IS A MIXTURE OF GREAT ELEGANCE WITH A LEAVENING OF SQUALOR."

Hawkins, square jawed and bulldoggish in the British tradition, is on his first visit to the film capital.

"He is one of the stars in that great movie, "The Bridge on the River Kwai."

Columbia Studio, releasing the Sam Spiegel production, flew Jack to the United States to meet the press, visit Hollywood, and attend the New York premiere.

"I couldn't wait to get away from dear old London and the fog there," Jack said. "In New York I was greeted by a blizzard.

"Here in Hollywood, an hour before my plane got in, I told the hostess on the plane, 'I'm looking forward to four or five days of sunshine.'

"Half an hour before we landed, she walked up the aisle and reported, 'Mr. Hawkins, I hate to tell you this, but it's pouring in Los Angeles.'

"On the way to the Beverly Hills Hotel from the airport, our car stalled in a huge puddle of water. I must say, that was going too far to make me feel at home."

"I don't remember ever having such a warm reception as I've had with 'The Bridge on the River Kwai.' I was standing in the vestibule of the Sherry-Netherland in New York when a splendid cop came in, obviously looking for a bit of warmth from the blizzard outside.

"He stared at me, no hi-ya, then said suddenly, 'You've got a great one this time.' He must have seen one of my old pictures on Television."

HAWKINS HAD NO SOONER ARRIVED IN HOLLYWOOD THAN FRANK CAPRA OFFERED HIM THE LEAD IN HIS NEXT PICTURE.

"Unfortunately, or fortunately, I'm too busy with other commitments to accept," the Englishman reported. "I have to be in Italy in March to make a picture — Pushkin's "Strong And The Weak," I believe it's called — for Di Laurentiis, with Sylvana Mangano.

"Then I'll probably do another for Columbia. I've found a good story, 'The Two Headed Spy.' There's another I can't mention because someone else is bidding for it.

"I can't save any money, of course, with taxes as they are. I have heavy insurance and I keep my head above water but I have to keep working.

"I can't afford to take time out, for instance, for the Old Vic — $120 a week. They're having a Shakespeare Festival and wanted me to play 'Henry The Eighth' with John Gielgud as Woolsey and Edith Evans as Catherine, but I can't do it because of the tax problem."

"How about Laurence Olivier?" he was asked. "He takes time off sometimes for Stratford, and the Old Vic."

"Always after doing that he has to make up his losses with some pictures," said Hawkins.

"Larry was forced to put his lovely home in the country, Notley Abbey, on the market because of taxes — but he couldn't sell, so he moved back in."

America will soon see Hawkins in the John Ford production, "Gideon's Day." "Dear old Jack Ford, I wouldn't have missed that for anything. Working with him is an experience every actor should have. I was a bit nervous before we started.

"I heard he had Englishmen for breakfast, but we got on beautifully.

"It's wonderful to see a man in such command — without raising his voice, he managed to take everyone by the scruff of their necks and make them do what he wanted."

Before letting him dash off to the sunshine, he was asked for another fast impression — this time about Hollywood women.

"I'M PROBABLY JAUNDICED," HE GRINNED. "YOU SEE I LIKE WOMEN EVERYWHERE."

Flamboyancy Pays Off

THE charms of Mike Todd not only were attractive enough to win him Hollywood's prize beauty, Elizabeth Taylor, but they might prove captivating enough to be utilised by the State Department on a real "Around the World" international basis.

Sid Feder, producer-photographer of the currently filming "This Is Russia," holds two notes for Todd, which were delivered to him by guides who escorted him on his recent tour of Russia in search of screen material.

"The first question from both of them," reported Feder. "Was 'Did I know Mike Todd: and next, 'How Was "Around the world in 80 days" doing?' The two guides told me they considered Mr. Todd the most fascinating man they'd ever met!"

Flashes From Filmdom

G. S. KOHLI, chief assistant to O. P. Nayyar since the beginning of the latter's career, is now a full fledged music director, his initial independent assignment being G. P. Sippy's, new and yet untitled film.

Kohli was seen in action last week when he recorded the first two songs by Jan Nissar Akhtar and sung by Geeta Roy.

Most inspiring for the young newcomer was the appearance of his 'guru,' who was there throughout the recording session.

★

FILM director and producer Zia Sarhadi, who has been making films in Bombay for the past many years, has decided to settle down in Pakistan.

"I believe the film industry in Pakistan has a bright future. I wish to make my contribution towards its development," he said.

Sarhadi, who made "Ham Log" and "Foot Path," recently went to Pakistan on a contract to direct "Rah Guzar," now being shot in Swat.

Twenty-one years ago, when in his early teens, Zia migrated from Peshawar to Bombay to seek his fortune in the film line.

"KAGAD KE PHOOL," the first Hindi film planned to be made in CinemaScope, was launched here last week by actor-director-producer Guru Dutt.

Waheeda Rehman, playing the principal role opposite Guru Dutt, will portray a schoolgirl, who ultimately became a great film star.

Though the movie is being shot in CinemaScope it will not be made in colour like most of the pictures in this medium, but will be shot in black and white.

It will also be produced for being shown on the normal screen.

★

FILM star Madhubala's younger sister, Chanchal, who made a striking appearance in Mehboob's Technicolour "Mother India," has been offered principal roles in two forthcoming films.

Her first will be for a company founded by her father, which will produce "Hari Mirach," a comedy with an Egyptian background.

Director K. Asif, has written the story and Shankar and Jaikishan are likely to compose the music.

SHYAMA will soon make her debut on the Tamil screen. She will appear in AVM's "Sumathi," which will star Padmini and Nagiah in leading roles. Daisy Irani will appear in the movie as Shyama's daughter.

Krishnan and Panju, who recently scored a great success with AVM's "Bhabhi," will direct "Sumathi."

★

THE first two songs of the Ved-Daljit-Madan combine's new comedy, "Mr. Qartoon M.A.", were recorded last week under the supervision of music director O. P. Nayyar.

Both were written by Hasrat Jaipuri.

"Mr. Qartoon M.A.," is being jointly directed by the popular Ved and Madan, a team which proved very popular with "Johnny Walker," and also stars Johnny Walker and Shyama.

Kum Kum, Sheela Vaz, Shammi and Raj Mehra enact other important part.

★

"JALA JANGAL," a novel by Monoj Bose, is to be filmed by Kartic Chatterjee.

The story is based on life in the Sunderbans, the home of the Bengal tigers.

Genealogical Gumming-Up

ELIZABETH TAYLOR will spend the winter with her two grandchildren in the Palm Springs home rented by Mike Todd.

It will be quite a household. The aforementioned tots are the children of Todd's son, Mike Junior, who will also be with them.

Plus Elizabeth's two sons by Mike Wilding. And of course her very new and awfully cute daughter, Liza Todd. Three nurses as well....

He Don't Know Nuthin'

ORSON WELLES denies being the author of the novel, "Mr. Arkadin," bearing his by-line and which was drubbed by the critics.

The book is an expansion of Orson's unreleased film, "Confidential Report."

"But," says Orson, "I never read the book, let alone wrote it."

Automotive Methusela

OLDEST Buick in Hollywood captivity turned up at Paramount on the set representing ancient Beale Street in "St. Louis Blues," dramatisation of W. C. Handy's life story.

It couldn't have been older, for, according to research, it emerged from Buick's plant in 1904, first year of its existence.

It took an expert engineer, however, to get the battered hack rolling toward the cameras. And the delicate assignment of driving it was entrusted to Nat "King" Cole, who portrays Handy.

Of course the engine stalled, whereupon chauffeur Cole got out, raised the hood, gave the motor a dirty look, and to everyone's surprise, it started up again.

When the scene was completed, director Allen Reisner asked Cole what he did to activate the motor.

"You dig it, mister, I can't," Cole said. "When I raised that hood I wouldn't have been surprised to find a cream puff on the radiator. I'd have thought it belonged there.

"My idea of something wrong with a motor is a big hole in the side with blood gushing from it."

Reputed the best film of the year, Columbia's "The Bridge on the River Kwai" will soon be coming to town. In the still, star Bill Holden is having a bit of off-set fooling with Vilaiwan Seebonreaung, a Thai beauty who plays an important role in the movie.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE—SHE HOPES

THIS is a community where most of the inhabitants believe that lightning can strike twice and that history does repeat itself. Success has come around in pairs too many times for them to believe otherwise.

That's one reason why a young blonde actress named Carol Kelly is being eyed carefully in her starring motion-picture debut opposite Sterling Hayden in "Terror In A Texas Town."

There once (1938) was another Western and another Kelly—Carol's sister, Nancy, whose first starring assignment was with Tyrone Power in "Jesse James."

From this beginning developed the actress who came within a whisker of winning last year's Academy Award for "The Bad Seed."

What does Carol think of the comparisons?

"We Kellys make it a family rule never to trip over each other's footsteps," Carol smiles—until now she has been concentrating on TV appearances.

The answer doesn't satisfy those who remember what happened when a Kelly last stood on this Western threshold—they just keep watching and waiting.

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GAUHATI FOR LEAD

THOUGH the centre of political gravity has shifted from the Congress to the Cabinet since the attainment of freedom, the forthcoming session of that august body at Gauhati marks the cross-roads of our march to a full-fledged welfare state.

The teething troubles of our infant democracy have become pronounced, exchange gap is yawning, inflation is spiralling to the extent of forcing domestic economy run on deficit finance and it looks as though the Government and the people are working at cross purposes.

Though the results of the Finance Minister's mission to foreign countries have been below par of our expectations, the overall picture is not bad, as nations like West Germany, France and Japan have officiously offered aid to implement the Plan, and that speaks volumes about the success of our foreign policy.

★

IT is the home front and internal problems which demand an agonising re-appraisal in the context of soaring unemployment, snortage of foodstuffs, scarcity conditions, mounting unrest and staggering discontent.

The series of claims for wage increase on threats of a general strike to which we have become accustomed in recent times and the feeling of frustration among government and quasi-public employees accent not only the imperative need for holding the price line and checking inflationary factors, but also call for demonstrable proof of social justice and equality of sacrifice from all sections, which will have a tonic effect on the suffering masses.

It is true that power politics fishes in troubled waters, and since the Congress Government and Communist administration in Kerala are plagued by threats of demonstrations, parades and direct action, the Congress must take the initiative for an all-parties conference, where the role of 'Satyagraha' in our democratic state can be discussed and delimited on the basis of a gentleman's agreement.

★

HARDLY has the surgical operation of the country on linguistic basis been settled and re-settled, than the demons of linguism, regionalism and parochialism are stalking in broad daylight, again stirring up the language controversy.

One can understand the vapourings of Naicker on Dravidistan and his fire-eating antics, but it is amazing that Mr. Annadurai, who leads the D.M.K. Opposition in the Madras Legislature, should dare to pronounce that "Hindi or any other all-India official language is unnecessary, because his party envisages and works towards getting a separate, sovereign Tamil state."

There is little to choose between Naicker and the Nagas, and if his pernicious doctrine is allowed to take root, the episode of Faubus of Little Rock will be staged, and the unity and integrity of the country will be jeopardised.

★

NAICKER'S campaign not only smacks of virulent communalism but racism of Hitler type, as he wants to do away with Tamil Brahmins and non-Tamils as symbol of Aryan domination.

The nemesis of linguistic partition is staring us in the face, and unless Congressmen subordinate the love of office and lust for power on the altar of national service to reconquer lost hearts and win the masses to Gandhian ideals, the fissiparous tendencies will imperil our freedom.

The Congress has lost much by losing contact with the masses, and it is upto Gauhati session to give a bold lead, combat reaction and counter-revolution by a ginger programme of socialist pattern in action and emotionally integrate the country as one nation.

INDUSTRY IS ON THE MOVE

BIG BOOM SWEEPS OVER U.S.

Special to the Chronicle

HOW does a city go about winning new payrolls? By building attractive parks and golf courses? Wining and dining corporation executives and retaining a presentable director for the Chamber of Commerce?

At best this is but a small part of the story, says Leonard C. Yaseen, senior partner of Fantus Factory Locating Service, an acknowledged international authority on industrial development.

The cities themselves know too little about their assets to provide the answer — negative or positive — to American brass, Westing-house, or Philico — which are among the 1,500 firms which have called on the Fantus Service to lacate the sites where they can operate at a profit.

Everywhere, "management's most important decision" is the same: Where should we put the new factory?

Fantus began answering this question 36 years ago when the late Felix Fantus, a Chicago manufacturer in search of factory sites, found he couldn't make sense out of information available on where he should locate.

CONSULTANT

Fantus by necessity began developing an economics-engineering approach to factory location.

His basic theory has developed into a full-scale science and today the company bearing his name does half the paid consultant work of its kind in the world.

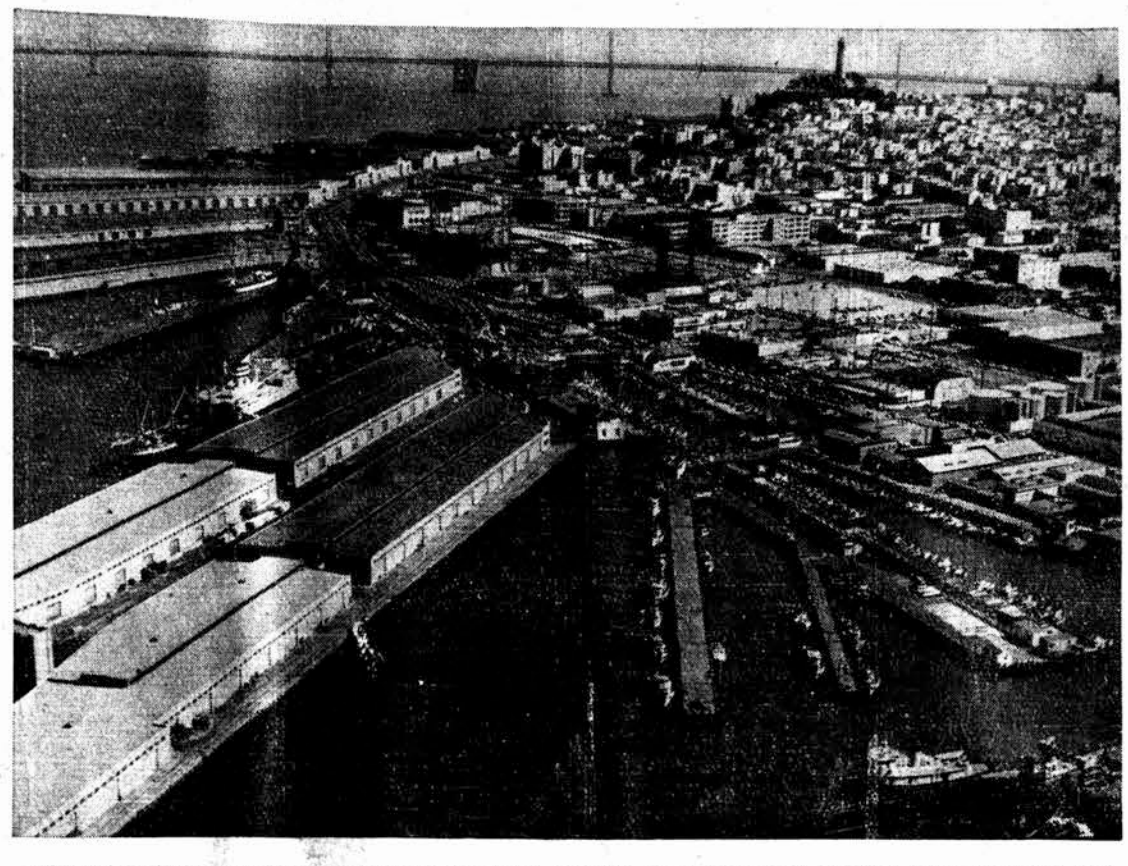
In recent years, factory building and location has been booming at a multibillion-dollar rate, shifting westward and southward as industry decentralised, transportation rates rose, and population swelled.

BUT CITIES ALL OVER THE CONTINENT WERE STUMBLING IN THEIR BID TO ATTRACT THE PLANTS

As the factory site experts saw it, the cities and states were spending handsomely — up to 800,000 dollars on advertising promotions to lure manufacturers yet all were saying the same thing, the typical message: that "we have a fine climate, schools, churches, transportation and so many thousand nice people in a radius of so many miles."

From this beginning, Fantus Area Research was set up two years ago to analyse cities, states and regions, and determine what they really have to offer manufacturers.

Area Research has so far taken on 50 major communities, three states, five power companies, ten railroads, and found few that realised their own strong and weak points.



This aerial panorama of San Francisco's Foreign-Trade Zone No. 3 and surrounding port area shows the Zone's Pier 45 and four big sheds at left foreground, and picturesque Fisherman's Lagoon at right. The port's famed Embarcadero and State Helt Line railroad curve round the waterfront from Pier 45 to Bay Bridge in background.

"A city is liable to become optimistic when a manufacturer seeking a site comes to town," Yaseen said.

"Actually he may have 100 cities in mind as possibilities. So every city has to know its special advantages over all others — for the competition for industry is fierce and getting fiercer."

A mid-century industrial revolution is sweeping North America. Its battle cry is expansion and its weapons are materials, money, manpower — and the optimism of a people who see no reason to doubt the future and have the technological skill to deal with it.

It has upturned economic traditions, like the one that the south is a drowsy agricultural region, and that the 20th century bypasses some Rocky Mountain states.

REVOLUTION

It has given whole regions their first valid hopes for real prosperity, alarmed others seeing good times slip away, brought every state into the fight for new wealth, involved every city and town concerned about its economic future.

For every city, the challenging question has been the same: Is it participating in the vast new rise of industry and receiving its share of the spoils?

The answer is one which affects every city and town dwellers' welfare.

In large part, it can determine whether his own business thrives, whether he pays reasonable taxes, whether his children go to a modern school and have ample job opportunities close to home when they graduate.

The measurement of how every city is faring must be made against this startling background of industrial growth:

In 1944, the replacement value of all U.S. manufacturing facilities was 75,000,000,000, dollars — about 650 dollars for each of the 130,000,000 Americans.

Since 1946, manufacturing industries have spent 111,000,000,000 dollars on plant expansion and modernisation — another 653 dollars for each of today's 170,000,000 Americans. Industry's loom of decade has matched the previous two centuries.

The new factories and office buildings have meant millions of new jobs.

In this decade alone, non-agricultural employment has risen from 44,750,000 to nearly 60,000,000.

Factories churning out the new power lawn-mowers, the foam-rubber mattresses, the spark plugs, airconditioning units, chemicals and 1,001 other products have needed 120 employees for every 100 who worked before.

And the industrial firms continue to spend dol. 15,000,000,000 annually on still more and better production facilities.

When all sorts of business are counted in, a staggering dol. 40,000,000,000 is being spent each year in an unprecedented race to cope with the wants of a continent whose demands keep striding ahead of supply.

UTILITIES

A remarkable place in a harassed, have-not world, north America remains a continent which regards market demands as golden opportunity rather than desperate problems.

More than 3,000 community industrial development corporations do.

SO DO MANY REGIONS AND ALMOST ALL STATES WORKING THROUGH COMMISSIONS IN THE FIERCE COMPETITION FOR THE NEW INDUSTRY.

Thousands of local chambers of commerce and local booster boards are in the tug-of-war over the new factory payrolls.

Utilities and railroads, which have been in the industry-hunting business for 50 years, are now hawking their advantages with renewed vigour. Union Pacific, for instance, has located 140 firms with total payrolls exceeding dol. 100,000,000 on 2,000 acres of Missouri river bottom land the railroad itself bought in the all-industrial town of Fairfax, just over the Kansas State line to the north of Kansas City, Mo.

On all Governmental levels, hunting business has become big business. The New Industrial Development Corporation in Grantsburgh, Wis., quickly amassed dol. 20,000 in donated working capital; Kansas city's Mid-continent Development Council pays its director an executive-scale dol. 25,000 a year.

NEW WEALTH

Michigan's Department of Economic Development keeps four agents on the road canvassing prospects.

All these groups are aware that new business is virtually the only source of new wealth for almost all cities.

Also, the value of a new payroll is bigger than the number of zeroes after the dollar sign.

Take Athens, Georgia, where General Time Corporation completed a new factory recently, as the result of a study by Fantus Factory Locating Service.

Athens has a population of 28,180. The plant provided 410 new jobs and a payroll of dol. 1,408,640 annually.

Those weekly checks, representing income from sales of the company's electric clocks all over the country, are split up among the merchants, doctors, salesmen, local businessmen — who pass them on in paying their own bills.

Secondary businesses and jobs were created.

Over a period of one year, the dol. 1,408,640 payroll mounts up to dol. 2,112,960 in "turnover" money for Athens or dol. 75.09 for every man, woman and child.

Old rules and regional lines have been ribboned by the industrialisation boom.

The continent tilts westward. The west coast States, whose populations have grown so fantastically that California promises to become the most populous state this decade, have scored the largest gains (over 50 per cent) in manufacturing employment.

Rapid increases (35-40 per cent) were recorded in the States to the east and south — Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

PAY CHECKS

All the southern and Mason-Dixon border states today profit from an average 120 factory paychecks for every 100 cashed in banks and grocery stores only eight years ago.

But in the north central states, the number of industrial employees was down 10 per cent since 1947, half the population increase.

The boom is still so big this meant 2,219 new manufacturing establishments for Michigan in the 1947-54 period.

The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-New York "industrial traingle" saw population rise eight times as fast as the number of industrial jobs.

In New England, the industrial march was outward bound; over-all manufacturing employment was on a slight decline and the region has been fighting back to reverse the trend.

Shipments of manufactured products are another reliable yardstick of industry trends which affect every city's future.

In 1950, the Middle Atlantic and North Central states turned out more than half all industrial products, but since then the region's shipments have fallen far below the average rate of increase — 3 per cent compared to 6.2 per cent.

The North Central region meanwhile shipped out 5.2 per cent more manufactured goods.

But the Rocky Mountain region, no longer counting on ghost mining towns to attract attention, was leading the nation.

THESE STATES HOUSE ONLY 3.4 PER CENT OF THE U. S. POPULATION, BUT ENJOYED THE INCOME FROM A 16.7 JUMP IN FACTORY OUTFLOW.

Mid-century revolution has also seen a monolith like new York, whose residents have long thought of their city as the nation's nerve centre, falter. (Come depression, all business men suffer, but in New York they leap from windows.) In the last seven years, the city's population has shown an above-average gain of 11.5 per cent, but total employment has actually declined, with factory jobs down 8.6 per cent in the last decade.

COMPETITION

The nation's biggest city is down to its last 19 manufacturers employing 1,000 or more persons.

As a group, big cities are being left in the lurch in the race for the new industrial wealth, as will be seen later. But the real lessons of success and failure in the municipalities goes deeper than the remotest subway tunnel.

In the industrial revolution of the 1950's, every city and town is in competition with all others, and the past counts for nothing as the factories rise.

First 'Madam Mayor' Of Madras

MADRAS' TWENTY-FIFTH MAYOR IS A LADY. SHE IS THE FIRST ELECTED TO THAT OFFICE. SHE ANSWERS TO THE NAME OF MRS. TARA CHERIAN, NOW FORTY-FOUR.

By Nilkan Perumal

The Madras Corporation had a communal formula in electing its Mayor every year.

The Hindu, Moslem and Christian came to the Mayoralty by rotation.

This year, Tara was chosen, because it was a Christian's turn.

From next year onward, that communal rotation in Mayoral election will not hold good.

★

Tara's election is significant in more ways than one in that the family has a "Mayoral couple."

Her distinguished husband, Dr. P. V. Cherian too was Mayor eight years ago.

The world over, this is perhaps the only case of a wife and husband holding the position of Mayor of an important City within a short interval.

Hubby Cherian is a Kottayam-stock Syrian Christian, wife Tara is a Tamil Christian born and bred up in Madras.

They were married in 1935.

Tara is the eldest daughter of a former Postmaster-General of Madras D.I. Jesudasan, who is no more. Her elder brother Rao Bahadur Albert Jesudasan was a big labour leader in Madras in the 1930's, was also a councillor.

She finished her graduation at the age of twenty. After marriage, she visited Europe for honeymoon with her husband who was then in charge of the E.N.T. Department of the Madras General Hospital.

Today, he is the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council. For the last five years, he has been so.

For fifteen years, Tara had been active in the social service field in Madras.

She is connected with fifty public institutions, including the Senate of the Madras University.

Mrs. Tara Cherian, Mayor of Madras (left), and her husband Dr. P. V. Cherian, chairman of Madras Legislative Council.

She was in charge of receptions for scores of foreign cultural delegations coming to Madras.

Last year, she was invited by the British Council to visit England to study local institutions like the County Council, hospitals and also other social service establishments.

Mr. Nehru visiting Madras a week after her election to Mayoralty met her at the Meenambakam airport and told her:

"I read all about your exciting election in the papers."

Then, referring to her distinguished husband, the Prime Minister jocularly remarked:

"You know, a lady Mayor's husband is a NOBODY"!

During her last year's tour of Europe, she and hubby Cherian visited De Valera in Dublin. During the talks, the Irish statesman expressed his love for Indian curries.

"I shall make some for you," Tara offered. But she couldn't, since De Valera on receiving a telephone call, had to move out of the city instantaneously.

She also met the Pope in Rome and received not only his blessings, but also the Pontifical medal.

Tall, handsome Tara, on her election to the Mayoralty said: "It would be my endeavour to serve Madras City where I was born. I wouldn't be guided by any party politics."

The next night, she broadcast from the Madras A. I. R., and recounted the City's urgent problems which she said would receive her earnest consideration.

Tara has an impressive personality. She speaks English with telling diction. Her manners are winsome, and she is ever so polite and courteous to one and all. Though a born aristocrat, she is always identifying herself with the interests of the poor.

"Her deepest concern in social service is to serve the interests of the lowly and badly placed people in the City," said Capt. D. Gnanavoliyu, the Chairman of the Madras Improvement Trust, of which she is a member.

★

The socially prominent CHERIANS are a happy couple. "She has been ably assisting me in my public career," proudly commented hubby Cherian paying a tribute to his wife.

Tara nowadays is the most busy lady in Madras city. Even before her Mayoralty, she had a crowded day always. At-least a dozen public functions she used to attend between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Now, as Mayor her working hours are more. But then, she has the stamina and the spirit of service to do any amount of work and she always puts her heart in the job.

Authoress Faces Novel Charge

AUTHORESS Francoise Sagan is in trouble again—legal trouble this time.

As any seasoned writer could tell her, the pathway to literary fame is liberally dotted with pitfalls, not the least of which is the imaginary character who turns up in real life.

Mlle. Sagan's latest book includes a character called Andre Jolyet—a middle-aged, successful business man with a thoroughly unpleasant character.

No sooner does the book get published than up pops a real-life M. Jolyet—a middle-aged, successful business man who says that his character is spotless, but that now all his neighbours are wondering—especially as he's the only Jolyet in the Paris telephone book.

Francoise, of course, is very sorry. And also mad at herself.

Says she: "It's just sheer bad luck. I was going to call this character Jolivet but it was typed wrongly so I let it stay."

But M. Jolyet wants more than an apology.

'It gave me a shock as I didn't like the character in the book," he says primly.

So he's suing for the modest sum of dol. 5,000 which presumably can do a lot to soothe the injured pride—even of middle-aged business men.

Won't She ?

THE big question buzzing around the French film world these days is: Where does Bebe go from here? Bebe, otherwise B.B., otherwise Brigitte Bardot, otherwise the Sex Kitten, is throwing large chunks of temperament about the place for the good old-fashioned reason that she's in love.

Now that Brigitte has finally shed handsome husband Roger Vadim in the divorce courts, she finds that wedding bells with her "only true love," Jean-Louis Trintignant, are as far away as ever.

For Jean-Louis already has a wife. And Mrs. Jean-Louis, having strong religious convictions, says, "no divorce."

Says Jean-Louis, now doing like mad people. We are very, very much in love."

Says Jean-Louis, now doing his compulsory army service: "I love everything about her except that she is Brigitte Bardot. I would like her to be just a woman."

Brigitte says she's prepared to sweat it out. She spends every minute she can with Jean-Louis and is upsetting a lot of people to do it.

OUR PARIS DIARY

Like the time the entire film set was ready to shoot and Brigitte didn't turn up.

They finally found her at home happily cooking a meal for Jean-Louis who had arrived in Paris on furlough.

Last word from Brigitte: "It's all a fairy tale and like all fairy tales it will have an ending. I can only hope it will be a happy one."

Happy Man

But if Brigitte is sad we know one man who is very happy. He's Raoul Levi, producer of all her films. Two years ago he was down on his luck. Then he "discovered" B.B.

This week he was asking friends which of two Picasso paintings he should buy.

The advice differed—so Raoul bought them both, paying dol. 150,000 without a murmur.

Proud Pablo

PABLO Picasso, who boasts that more people hate his paintings than those of any other artist, celebrated his 76th birthday last month with loads of good wishes from friends in France.

But there was less enthusiasm in his native Spain. Apart from his Communist beliefs, Pablo upset a lot of people there when he dropped his family name of Ruiz—as common in Spain as Smith is to us—in favour of his mother's less ordinary handle of Picasso.

In case you ever want his autograph in full, be ready for a shock.

THIS IS THE OLD MASTER'S COMPLETE NAME: PABLO DIEGO JOSE FRANCISCO DE PAULA JUAN NEPOMUCENO MARIA DE LOS REMEDIOS CIPRIANO DE LA SANTISIMA TRINIDAD RUIZ PICASSO.

Yes—all that!

New Vogue

FRENCH Governments can be stupid. They can also be humane. For example:

Hundreds of French girls now are busily arranging their marriages to dead men. The bridegrooms are French soldiers and sailors killed in battle in North Africa within the past six years.

In each case the marriage certificate will give the date of the ceremony as the eve of the soldier sweetheart's death.

Posthumous marriages are legalised by a new law published here and several hundred would-be brides, many of them with children, can face the future as the legal widows of the men they lost in Algeria, Tunisia or Morocco.

The marriages will legitimise children and give the bride the right to take her sweetheart's name and claim a widow's pension.

★

The Duchess of Windsor has a new chum. She's Pamela Churchill, former wife of Winston's son Randolph. They're inseparable, go everywhere together.

MOPPETS EARN FABULOUS SUMS FROM TV

New York, GLENN Walken, who is 10, can lay claim to the title of the mightiest moppet of television.

He's been a high-slaried TV pro for three years, appearing on shows which have taken him far into space and the wide world of drama.

He also builds tree houses in his backyard, helps his father at the family bakery business, and indulges in high-living only to the limits of a 50-cent-a-week allowance.

This is the contrast which young Walken seeks to support, as a small figure in the strictly adult world of TV.

The tears and domestic turmoil of the show are well within his range.

He made his TV debut at the age of seven, throwing prop snowballs at comedian Victor Borge and somehow stealing most of the laughs.

Even before that—indeed beginning at the age of two, when he was a conover model—he had been a public personality.

As little more than a todler, he did TV commercials and big dramatic role in such shows as "A Christmas Carol," "Tales of Tomorrow," "The Big Story," "The Robert Montgomery Show" and "Kraft Theatre."

Big Rush

Glenn has been on just about everything in TV that can use a boy. To name a few more:

"Captain Video," the "Perry Como Show," "Danger," "The Hit Parade," "Big Story," "Philco Playhouse" and "Treasury Men in Action."

And that's not counting the radio shows and the movie, "The Marrying Kind," in which he appeared with Judy Holliday and Aldo Ray.

In 1956 this busy youngster worked steadily on two daytime TV serials—"The Guiding Light" and "The World of Mr. Sweeney." Finishing one chore he'd rush off to the next.

The question arises, what has all this done to the kid from Bayside Long Island?

Has success spoiled Glenn Walken? How does he manage to remain a normal youngster—if he does at all?

The answer might well clue the over-pressured adults of the frenetic TV world.

Glenn is normal—for he considers his work fun.

He's fortunate enough to learn lines so quickly he has plenty of time to play.

And his formal education is no problem, he goes to a professional children's school and gets high grades.

No Jealousy

"I never feel any different from other kids," says the young star.

"I just like acting, that's all. And so do my two brothers."

The youngest of three brothers, all of whom started as models and now work in television, Glenn says there's never any professional jealousy in the family, that they coach one another with their lines and—

"It goes further than that," said the serious young man.

"IF ONE OF US CAN'T GET A PART BECAUSE HE'S TOO OLD OR TOO YOUNG OR SOMETHING HE ALWAYS SAYS, 'BUT I HAVE A BROTHER WHO'S JUST RIGHT FOR IT.' THAT'S HOW WE HELP EACH OTHER."

As to their being normal youngsters, Glenn, Ken and Ronnie all skate, swim and play ball.

In the backyard of the 10-room Walken home, they've built a tree house, and the house itself is well populated with electric trains, chemistry sets, space gadgets and ray guns, and an attic menagerie that includes parakeets, lizards and guppies.

In one way, though, maybe they're not quite average.

All three like to eat spinach. At least, Glenn says so.

As to their professional earnings, it's being put aside for their education.

Besides his weekly allowance of 50 cents, Glenn earns a few extra quarters mowing lawns in the Bayside neighbourhood, and another 75 cents on his Saturday night paper route.

If he wants new gadgets for his basement laboratory or a new bike, he saves up.

"I'm thinking of getting a whole new chemical set," he said.

And he said it happily—with a carefree air many of his TV elders fail to achieve when they desire a new possession of their very own, like a yellow convertible.

EACH weekday, Lynn Loring goes before the searching eye of a television camera and engages in the emotion-charged "Search for Tomorrow," as presented by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Durng these hectic, demanding minutes when every word, every gesture counts, she becomes Patti Barron, all wrapped up in teary, soap opera problems.

For an occasional change, she takes on other personalities too—those of young people in plays on "Suspense," "Studio One" and other programme.

And once in a while, she'll don her salesgirl's personality and try to win you to a TV-advertised product.

At 13, Lynn is already a veteran at leading her double life—for the "Search" has been her mainstay, and she its costar along with actress Mary Stuart, since the programme started six years ago.

By WAMBLY BALD

Television is a cruel, crass, crushingly commercial business where millions ride on a contract and ulcers sprout like crabgrass on your front lawn.

So say all past descriptions of the video business. But one group of TV people thrive in the trade, shrugging off the pressures.

Their faces are in your living rooms almost constantly. For they are TV's mighty moppets, and this article tells of the problems of these small people in trying to stay young and happy in a world of harassed adults.

Glenn Walken; 10, the talented — and pressure-proof — youngster stars in the "Guiding Light" show.

The "Search" set has become as familiar to her as a second home.

"When people ask me who my mother is," says this bright-eyed child with the long, golden-brown hair, "I always ask them which one they mean. I love them both."

By "both" she meant Miss Stuart, her TV parent, and her real mother, Mrs. Barbara Loring, wife of a prominent Manhattan attorney.

No Trouble

A calm, confident, serious-minded child, Lynn will tell you quite casually:

"I've been playing Patti Barron so long on the show that I no longer feel I'm acting.

"I just do it. And I almost feel that Mary Stuart, who plays my mother, is my real one. That is, for the few minutes I'm working on a scene. After that, we're just friends."

SHE'S CONSIDERED A FAST STUDY, OFTEN LEARNS HER LINES WHILE MRS. LORING DRIVES HER TO THE STUDIO.

"I read the script two or three times, and that's it," she explains quite simply.

When Lynn doesn't feel right in a scene after getting her directions, she'll quietly tell the director why she'd rather do it her own way.

They'll discuss the matter, and if she can convince him, that's it.

Scene-Stealing

And she knows all about scene-stealing.

Meaning that an adult would have to be awfully sharp to put anything over on her.

Once on another programme, Lynn recalled a famous female star tried it.

It was a dying scene, and the child was supposed to break into despairing tears.

"If you turn your face away from the camera," the star whispered to her, 'your tears will be far more effective." Lynn didn't say anything, seemed to agree.

But when it came time for action her face was all over the camera; in fact, was in front of the star's most of the time. "I hope it taught her a lesson." Lynn said.

Another time, a director on one of the evening drama shows was casting for two or three children and several hundred showed up.

When it came Lynn's turn he suddenly shot at her, 'Can you talk southern dialect?" she smiled.

"What do you-all mean, suh?" she asked.

The startled director looked at her helplessly. "That's enough you're hired," he said.

Floored

Once, a couple of years ago, she happened to be in a toy store when she spotted Katherine Hepburn and approached her for an autograph.

But the movie star told her, "I'm sorry I can't give it to you. If I give it to one child here I'd had to give it to all the others."

AT THAT MOMENT LYNN HERSELF WAS RECOGNISED BY HER OWN FANS AND IMMEDIATELY SHE HERSELF WAS BESIEGED FOR AUTOGRAPHS WHILE THE AMAZED MISS HEPBURN JUST STOOD THERE AND STARED.

"You should have seen the look on her face!" Lynn related, with a note of triumph.

TO children all over the United States, Ginger Macmanus and Pud Flanagan may look like the world's luckiest kids.

And Ginger and Pud would heartily agree, even though their good fortune is all involved with satisfying the unrelenting demands of television.

Versatile

Moreover, they stick to the good luck theme even though they're being canned—the sort of eventuality which has sent many an adult TV star to the showers of self-pity.

All good things, including TV stardom, come to an end, say Ginger and Pud wth a shrug.

EARNS IN A BIG WAY

A veteran at living a double life at the age of 13, Lynn Loring, as a mighty moppet of TV, finds that one of her biggest problems is keeping her salary secret from chums in school.

During the past two years, as stars of CBS television's "Let's Take A Trip," a Sunday noon series, the two moppeteers didn't have to read about adventure.

For instance:

Ginger, 11, and Pud, 12, have ridden helicopters and fire engines before the cameras, gone down in the Pennsylvania coal mines, played Indian games with Seminole kids in Florida, roped calves in Wyoming, pitched baseballs to stars of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and milked cows on Idaho farms.

On their TV "Magic Carpet," these proxy adventurers have gone skin-diving, wielded fire hoses, speared balloons from a racing car, watched the making of miracle drugs and toured the nation's famous museums.

In fact, just about everything exciting enough to make any child's eyes pop.

All this was done, however, under the pressures of the medium for the TV camera doesn't get blurry out of respect for a performer's age.

Welfare State Must Take Arts To People

SINCE the aesthetic impulse is constant every man is supposed to have something of an artist in him.

Only a gifted few emerge as a special class of artists.

This is the reason why art, as pointed out by India's Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, in a speech in New Delhi, cannot be detached from life.

Welfare State

ART springs from life and merges into the stream of life imparting beauty and refinement to it.

Artists should, therefore, never be regarded as inferior to other specialists in the community. However Dr. Radhakrishnan had to take note of the invidious discrimination still practised against artists, while he stressed the role of art in life.

"Welfare state" is the goal of India's plans of social and economic reconstruction.

Art in different forms is implicit in the conception of the welfare state, and it cannot be left out of the plans whose objective is to ensure all round progress of the nation.

The social purpose of art is bound to be missed, if art in any form is treated merely as a recreational activity or it is allowed to be exploited as luxury by the privileged few.

But somehow or other art has continued to stand on the level of entertainment and luxury, because the social instinct to recognise the true nature of art and to exploit for what it is really worth is not awakened.

The privileged class faces the danger of being liquidated in the welfare state, and for this reason it is struggling hard is hold its ground and to retain its grip over art.

Consequently art has found itself unable to move towards the people.

Such glaring contradictions in thinking and practice are not taken notice of in the development plans whose avowed him is to evolve a welfare state.

Role Of Art

IT is admitted that art in its different forms is meant to develop the finer and nobler side of life, but art can fulfil this purpose only when life is taken in the terms of the entire nation and the course of every art is diverted towards the mass of the people according to plan.

Art Notes By *D. G. Vyas*

But the necessity of developing the people's side of art organisation is not realised, and nevertheless art is expected to achievc several things which are beyond its scope in its present condition.

It is not difficult to visualise the eventuality that the growth of the nation would be unbalanced, if art is not equitably distributed in the welfare state.

Economic prosperity is the principal point stressed in the context of the welfare state.

Of course, the economic well-being of the class of artists will have to be ensured in the reconstruction on the socialist pattern, but this is entirely a different issue.

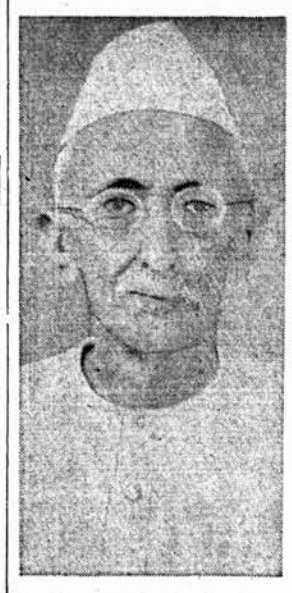
WHAT IS NEEDED IS REALISATION OF THE POTENTIALITIES OF ART AS AN ECONOMIC FACTOR AND AS A NATION — BUILDING FORCE.

Art should be made to play its part fully in industrialisation.

The creative abilities of the people and particularly of the artists among them should find free scope to assert themselves while the plans of the economic and industrial reconstruction are implemented.

In fact art must have free play in every activity on which it impinges, and the people must be encouraged to pursue their traditional art forms as one of their normal activities.

The welfare state would be complete in its structure and pattern only when its complex art side is fully developed.



The late Moolshankar Moolani

Modernism

SEVERAL young Indian artists are known for the Picasso mannerisms as their pet pursuit.

Some have had the chance of putting up their virtuosity performances in Europe.

In India the so-called modern trends have been publicised as development of Indian art, but those who know the traditional art will have debunked what is claimed to be a development and creative.

A FEW ARTISTS HAVE SEEMINGLY GONE THROUGH THE TORTUOUS WAY AND PROCLAIMED THAT WHATEVER THEY ARE DOING, ESPECIALLY THE FLAT PATTERNING, WAS ORIGINALLY INDIAN.

This is a face-saving device.

According to a British critic, it amounts to a new English translation of a French translation of Shakespeare.

This means that in order to go back to flat patterning, the Indian artists had to go to the European modernists.

The classical Indian painting is much more than flat-patterning.

What it is capable of expressing is beyond the scope of the modern technique of flat-patterning and beyond comprehension of the modernists—be they Indians or Europeans.

WHILE the small-scale industries are multiplying steadily, the necessity of improving their products is also felt.

The Government of India has, therefore, decided to set up design units in Bombay, Calcuta Delhi and Madras which will be attached to the regional small industries service institutes.

Designs

The Government has further secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emaes—the American designers—to help in the organisation of design units.

The quality of industrial products means much of the design.

The first principle to be accepted in this connection is that the designs must be Indian.

SINCE THE ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS HAVE CONTINUED THE DISTINCTIVE DESIGN TRADITION OF THE COUNTRY, THE SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES, EVEN IF THEY ARE MECHANISED, SHOULD NOT BE TREATED AS DIFFERENT FROM THEM.

The artistic handicrafts of the past should be treated as the resources of designs.

India's industrial products, whether they be hand-made or machine-made, must be distinctive of her genius and art tradition.

Old Guard

IN the death of Mr. Moolshankar Moolani, at the age of 89, India has lost her oldest and one of her foremost dramatists.

The stage of Bombay and Gujarat was the sphere of Moolani's activity.

The dramatist in him had begun to assert himself, while he was a proof-reader and then a writer in a theatrical company in his early years.

HIS FIRST DRAMA "RAJBEEJ" WAS PUT ON BOARDS IN 1890, AND IT WAS THE BEGINNING OF HIS OVER-FORTY YEARS' DISTINGUISHED CAREER AS A DRAMATIST AND OF THE NOTEWORTHY PART PLAYED BY HIM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STAGE AND DRAMA IN BOMBAY AND GUJARAT.

Moolani's dramas numbering over 50, though written several years ago, are modern in every respect.

They provide an indication that he had a refined and resourceful imagination.

His diction was fluent and fully expressive.

He had the gift of developing every situation or scene to the pitch of the Ras implicit in it.

Moolani was also a poet and used to compose songs for his own dramas.

He was, thus, a complete dramatist.

In contrast to his other dramas, he had courageously written and successfully staged a full length tragedy—"Ajabkumari."

★

The Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali, which has carved out for itself a place of distinction in the stage history of Bombay was the institution to which Moolani had given the best of his art.

This repertory company was almost regarded as a standard of drama and the stage-technique.

Its repertoire, which consisted of a large number of original and fine dramas, bore the impress of Moolani's genius.

Jayashankar (Sundari), who was one of the recipients of the Akadami awards for drama, last year, has come to be popularly known as "Sundari" on account of the most distinctive performance given by him in the role of the heroine in Moolani's well-known drama "Saubhagya Sundari."

Moolani has left a rich legacy of dramas which, though in Gujarati, makes a splendid contribution to the stage and drama of India.

MAKAR SANKRANT IS SUN WORSHIP

By C.S. Narayan- Rao

THE numerous Hindu festivals may be broadly grouped together under three heads according to the joy of life felt at the change of seasons, worship of the symbol of creative power or the commemoration of the deeds of their mythological heroes.

"Makar Sankrant" which generally falls on the 12th or 13th January each year, belongs to the first group signifying as it does the entry of the Sun into the Zodiacal Sign of Capricorn.

It is in effect the worship of the Sun, the giver and sustainer of life on earth.

But Sankrant or the transit itself is personified as a female deity, suitably dressed, adorned and mounted on an animal.

As the animal she rides, the kind of clothes she wears and the jewels with which she bedecks herself change from year to year, they are to be ascertained each year by some mysterious calculations, and they accordingly signify good or evil forebodings for the year to come.

Brahma Gupta is supposed to be an authority on the subject.

According to him, if the Sankrant falls in the month of "Paushya", it indicates happiness and joy to mankind. If in the 'Shuklapaksha' or brght half of the month, it is bad for thieves and wicked men as also to hunters—whose ways of living were considered the least desirable.

Similar predictions are vouchsafed when the transit takes place on a particular day of the week or at a particular conjunction of the stars.

The celebration of Sankrant is characterised by the liberal use of 'Til' or sesamum seed in different ways. Perhaps there is a mysterious reason for it, which we do not know yet.

But the virtues of this seed are thus described in the Mahabharata—Anushasana Parva:

"The gift of "Til" is a very superior gift. It produces everlasting merit. Its gift at the Shraddha ceremony is applauded. One should make a gift of it to Brahmins on the full moon day of Vaishakha. They should also be made to eat and touch it on every occasion that one can afford."

The Hindus accordingly begin the celebration by an early morning bath with the Til oil rubbed over their bodies.

GIFT OF TIL

Donning their best clothes, they light the sesamum-oil lamps before the image of God installed in their homes and worship him in the manner they have been taught.

The seasonal sesamum and sugar are also offered to Agni, to the 'Pitrus' (ancestors), and to the family priest whose important function on the day being the 'Panchanga Sravana'—the reading of the coming events of the year just started.

Cows are fed and then a sumptuous dinner follows.

In the afternoon, women and girls dressed in their best visit their friends and relatives with small baskets filled with sugared sesamum, and symbolical little pots (which used to be earthen, copper, brass or silver according to the means of the giver are now changed to mere plastic!).

Vermillion boxes, bangles, mirrors, combs, bodice-cloth, betel, dried coconut and a small piece of sugar-cane form the presents.

AMONG THE TABOOS PRESCRIBED FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF SANKRANT ARE THE USING OF HARSH LANGUAGE, THE PLUCKING OF LEAVES AND THE MILKING OF ANIMALS.

Fasting and abstinence are recommended.

In Bengal Sankrant coincides with the rice-harvest and special rice-cakes are eaten on that day.

GANGES BATH

Children are made to wear garlands, sugar discs and birds, and with these, the crows are fed on the following day.

It is customary to tie shafts of 'Kusha' grass to cooking pots and furniture to ensure prosperity in the new year.

In Allahabad, the celebration is incomplete without a bath at the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganga rivers and the traditional offerings to the ocean at the mouth of the rivers.

In the Deccan and the Maharashtra, the Sankrant is celebrated in the manner narrated above, with certain local variations, one of which is that while offering sugar-coated sesamum to friends and relatives, they utter the words "Eat this sweetened sesamum and speak to me gently."

It is probably nothing more than the courteous new year greeting to ensure cordial relations throughout the year.

The other rituals observed during Sankrant, especially by sterile women seeking children have become outmoded in these modern days and have fallen out of use.

In Southern India, the festival is called "Pongal" from a Tamil word meaning "It is boiling" and is observed for three days.

OFFERING

Sankrant is the first day of the New Year when men, women and children purify themselves by a bath in the river, before they begin the usual ceremonies accompanied by gifts to Brahmins and feeding of cows.

New pots are bought for this day to boil a mixture of rice, 'Moong dal' and sugar in milk, and it is said that according as the milk takes a shorter or a longer time to boil, the year will be prosperous or the reverse.

Hence it is eagerly watched by the family.

The boiled mixture is first offered to the family deity and then distributed steaming hot on plantain leaves to all the members of the household.

The kids in particular, look forward to its distribution eagerly in the cold January morning.

The final day of the Pongal is devoted to cattle.

Cows and oxen are sprinkled with coloured water and are feasted as a mark of thanksgiving.

It is invariably followed by a procession of bullocks painted and adorned with tassels and garlands.

MONONGAH DEATH-PITS LAID FOUNDATION OF U.S. MINES' SAFETY

DECEMBER 6, 1907, was a chill, windy morning like many others in Monongah, a newly built company town in the coal-rich upper Monongahela Valley of West Virginia.

Fairmont Coal, by far the biggest and most progressive company in the state, had opened four mines in Monongah, with the latest electric coal-cutting equipment and the biggest ventilating fans then available.

At 10-20 a.m. every house in Monongah trembleid violently. A roaring noise sent a stab of fear into every home.

Mine Nos. 6 and 8 had blown up spewing forth timber, coal and stone across Monongah's West Fork river.

It was the worst mine disaster in U.S. history — and it set in motion the continuing movement for improvement of working conditions in America's most hazardous industry.

ALL DEAD

The Monongah disaster took the lives of more than 360 men and boys.

The blast was so powerful that houses were shaken six miles away in Fairmont.

Within a few hours a crowd of 5,000 people had gathered around the mine entrances, hopefully awaiting news of their trapped sons, fathers, brothers.

The blast at No. 8 completely wrecked the ventilating system so that it was several days before air could be pumped into the mine.

At mine No. 6, however, the fan was hatsily repaired and set spinning within one hour.

But the rescue crews who groped their way over wrecked mining cars and smashed timbers quickly concluded that all within were dead.

Morgues were set up in a bank and in a National Guard tent, and day after day in Monongah funeral services were held as the pits gave up their dead.

RELIEF FUND

Company officials, along with clergymen and Fairmont business men, took the lead in raising 200,000 dollars for the 1,000 destitute survivors. contributions to the Monongah Fund came from all over the country, including 100 dollars from President Theodore Roosevelt and 25 dollars from Secretary of War William Howard Taft.

Widows were doled out 2 dollars a week from the fund, plus 50 cents for each surviving child, to carry them through the winter.

The Monongah tragedy lay heavily on America's conscience. Newspaper editorials began hammering away at the indifference to human life found in the company cities.

The gigantic death toll of Monongah — never before or since exceeded in an industrial disaster — put several questions squarely before the American public: Why do coal mine explosions occur? How can they be prevented? Who works in the coal mines and under what conditions

SAFETY LAG

The death rate in our coal mines was three times that in Western Europe.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND GERMANY WERE IMPROVING MINE SAFETY YEAR BY YEAR; BUT CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN PITS WERE BECOMING INCREASINGLY DEADLY.

The American people, shocked by the black December of 1907, were ready for a change.

The original inquiry into the disaster, conducted by Col. Joseph McDermott, President of the State Senate, was typical of its time.

After a 24-hour investigation of the stricken community, McDermott told the Press: "The explosion is just one of those things that happen in coal mining. No possible change in the state mining laws could have prevented it."

Fairmont Coal Company officials tagged the blame for the explosion on a dead miner — the common practice of the time.

A careless miner, Company officials explained, had fired an improperly tamped powder charge, sending a shower of fire through the working room and igniting several cans of blasting powder.

This, in turn, set off a chain reaction of gas and coal dust explosions which raced through the two square miles of passage ways in a few seconds.

The county corner, too, exonerated the company from any violation of state law.

A sepcial session of the State Legislature met, talked, and adjorned, in agreement that the law had been obeyed and that one ignorant fool had been the culprit.

QUICK MOVE

Outside West Virginia however, it was felt that Fairmont Coal Company wielded too much power in the state to be blamed by the legislature.

By A. L. TODD

Nation-wide interest was aroused by a proposal of President Roosevelt to establish a Federal Mining Agency to study mining hazards and recommend safety measures.

By 1908 the U.S. Geological Survey was authorised to set up an experimental station near Pittsburgh where explosions could be systematically studied.

Although its recommendations were for information purposes only, the use of black powder — the cheap but highly danerous explosive used in the Monongah death-pits — was voluntarily abandoned by many operators within the year.

In May 1910, the U.S. Bureau of Mines was finally approved by Congress.

Since then it has used its influence to eliminate the use of unpredictable explosives, bring management and labour together in joint safety work, and persuade state legislatures to improve mining laws.

Today it is illegal to connect two mines together underground (the linking of Monongah Mines 6 and 8 doubled the death toll).

Coal dust, instead of being left ankle-deep as it was in the Monongah mines, must now be cleaned up quickly from the tunnel floors.

The open-flame lamps used in 1907 are no longer in use, and mines are carefully, continuously tested for dangerous gas.

In short, the coal industry now accepts responsibility for conditions in the mines,

POOR WAGES

The fateful explosion of December 6, 1907, focused national interest not only in the working conditions, but in the way of life of all coal miners in the country.

Newspapers, clergymen, fraternal orders, and Congressmen began exposing life in the company towns, of which Monongah was a prime example.

THE MONONGAH MINERS EARNED ABOUT 45 CENTS FOR DIGGING A LONG TON OF 2,240 POUNDS, WHICH BROUGHT THEM YEARLY INCOMES OF LESS THAN 500 DOLLARS.

They were housed in frame company cabins, buying food and clothes from the company store.

Nearly all the miners were immigrants who could neither read nor white — many couldn't speak English — and this made them even more dependent on the paternalism of the company.

The disaster shocked Fairmont Coal from its apathy.

The company president cancelled the debts the blast victims owed the company store and permitted the widows, for a while, to remain in their houses rent free.

Although no suits were possible, since the coroner's jury found no negligence the company voluntarily paid dol. 150 to each widow and dol. 75 for each dependent child.

NEW ACT

A group of company attorneys in West Virginia took the lead in putting through the first Workmen's Compensation Act in the State's history.

One of the most distressing facets of the Monongah mine disaster was that no one knew how many were actually killed.

The company did not keep accurate records of its employees, and was often unaware of a miner's name, age, address or next of kin.

The company acknowledged that the only way to find exactly who was in the mines was by a house-to-house canvas of the community to see who was missing.

Among those missing were many young boys of 14 — and several who were even below this minimum legal age for working in the pits.

A national wave of feeling against child labour surged up after this revelation, and the minimum working age was soon after raised in many states.

THE CHANGE

Though other disasters in American history have been more publicised, none had such important social results as the Monongah explosion.

Today, a half century after this mightiest industrial disaster our country has known, coal is still mined from the Monongah No. 8 but miners far from living on the edge of hunger and one false step away from death, now have their own houses, cars, television sets, are one of the highest-paid groups of labourers in the U.S. and work under safety conditions that were undreamed of on that cold, chilly morning of December 6, 1907.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CALIFORNIA, KIDS RIGHT NOW ARE DANCING THE "BOP." DETROITERS ARE HOT OVER THE "CHICKEN." PHILLLY'S YOUNGSTERS CAN'T SEE ANYTHING BUT CHEEK-TO-CHEEK STUFF.

Other parts of the eastern seaboard seems to favour the "Stroll."

This information, subject to interpretation, comes from Dick Clark, Emcee of the ABC network's afternoon "Music 'n' Kids" show, American Bandstand.

As one who spins the platters and calls the tunes for teenagers from coast to coast, the handsome, 27-year-old "Pied Piper," knows the dances they go for and the music they like to hear.

Since Clark brought his local Philadelphia show to the network three months ago, it has become one of the nation's hottest programmes.

A contest he has just concluded asking kids across the country to select the best dancing couple on his show brought a record avalanche of 600,000 individual replies.

MORE AHEAD

They are still pouring in and officials of WFIL-TV Philadelphia, where the show originates, estimate that it may reach the unprecedented 1,000,000 mark.

Old-timers like ourselves, mom and dad, knew dances as fox trots, waltzes, and possibly an off-beat one or two like the Big Apple or the Black Bottom

American Teen-Agers Improvise Variety Of Dances

But we'd be lost trying to dig these crazy dances that today's youngsters devise, along with their names.

When a kid says to Clark on the programme "let's take a Stroll," he means dance, dad.

The "stroll," is sort of a modernised version of the Virginia reel, "Only you don't walk—you more or less stagger," Dick explains.

And the music?

One of these swifties called "Back to school again."

IMPROVISED

According to Clark, kids today improvise a lot of their dance steps.

A couple gets to stepping around a certain pattern and pretty soon others improve on it—toss off a name for it—and you've got a new dance.

A few years ago on Bandstand, some kids got to stepping around and out of it came a newie called the "Bunny Hop"

Clark claims that the kids in every community dance a little bit differently.

"Just 10 miles from here in New Jersey is a town called Riverside.

"I CAN SPOT A KID DANCER FROM RIVERSIDE IN A GROUP EVERY TIME. THE RIVERSIDE KIDS HAVE A WAY OF HALF-WALKING THEIR DANCES," DICK SAYS.

Kids today mostly know their dances as "fast or slow."

Clark's show gives teen-agers the music they like and the sight of kids generally like themselves dancing.

It also has recording stars making appearances but the

By *Rex Polier*

music and the kid—and the personable Clark—are what the young audience goes for.

"You come right after church and school, Dick," wrote a teener in Gainesville, Ga.

VARIETY

Clark claims that today's youngsters like a wide variety of music — not just Rock 'n' Roll.

They also have their own tastes and preferences and will not have promotion men shoving stuff down their throats. The multiplicity of recording labels helps them, too.

"Record companies today say they just can't take a chance with a stable-full of singing stars.

They spend a fortune building one up and the kids come along and dump him with a change of taste. The kids don't buy all the records but they buy most of the single ones—which is important.

"Our nation-wide survey system showed us recently that Cleveland kids were going for an unknown number, 'Raunchy,' an instrumental record which came via Tennessee.

"It was the Cleveland kids who spotted it and in a short time teens all over the country picked it up. Four high schoolers in Philadelphia recorded a number called "At the Hop' and the kids have already sent it on its way to becoming a smash."

Dick says that today there is no longer a popular music category.

The so-called popular category is broken down into country music, Rock 'n' Roll, and rhythm and blues.

Among other things, Dick's show with its national television impact is now credited by the record industry with being able to "saturate," the nation's teen-agers almost instantly on a single tune.

The road to a successful career in public service as an attorney and a law-maker for the State of Ohio wasn't easy for A. Bruce McClure. He made it, though, by holding down two jobs at the same time and studying law in the evenings for 12 years. A Republican, Mr. McClure entered the political ring in 1951 and has been elected as a representative to the Ohio General Assembly cosecutively four times. He is specially interested in laws which will ensure fair treatment for all races.

Cuban Rebels Hatch Plot In Florida

KEY WEST, Fla.

THE overthrow of a foreign government is being plotted on American soil—right here in this resort city facing revolt-torn Cuba across the 90-mile-wide Straits of Florida.

Key West's 20,000 residents, many of them of Cuban descent, await the showdown with increasing tension.

Fidel Castro is leader of the Cuban revolutionaries.

The Council for Cuban Liberation has head-quarters in Miami, representing all anti-Batista factions.

But pro-rebel activity has been stepped up sharply in and around Key West.

There have been increasing arrests — including the capture in November of 31 men, seven cars and a highspeed, 33-foot cruiser, loaded with small arms, ammunition, uniforms, boots, knives and machetes.

Cuba's embattled dictator-President Gen. Fulgencio Batista recently said that the assassination of Col. Firmin Cowley, Cuban Army Commander, was ordered by "the Liberation junta in the State of Florida."

Although loyalties among Key West citizens are divided between Castro and Batista, it is generally agreed here that supporters of Castro hold a large majority.

LIBERATION JUNTA

The "July 26th Movement," a loosely organised group of rebel supporters, has its centre of operations here.

July 26 members are considered the "advance guard" of former Cuban President Carlos Prio Socarras, now living in exile in Miami.

Several persons prominent in Key West, suspected by the Cuban police of holding strong rebel sympathies, have been seized at Havana's airport, detained in prison and then deported back to Key West.

Senora Julio De Poo, wife of the town's leading physician, was among those so received by Cuban police.

The 31 men arrested here were charged with violating the Neutrality Act by conspiring to transport arms without a State Department licence.

They are now in Miami for questioning and trial.

Monroe County Sheriff John M. Spottswood also has admitted "a few other arrests" but declined to give details.

ARRESTS

Sources close to the Key West police department, however, claim seven more arrests in this area have been made, involving small arms smugglers.

One of these arrests netted 10 submachine guns and 8,000

By *Ted Cron*

rounds of ammunition earmarked for Castro's rebel army.

Cuban police later arrested Robert Franklin Riggs, a sailor attached to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, on the southeastern tip of Cuba.

Rigg had quantities of small arms and ammunition in his car at the time of his arrest.

Key West people are engaged in a 5,000,000 dollars shrimp industry and gain additional revenue from billion-dollar Navy and Coast Guard bases on the island.

An annual income of 1,485 dollars per man, woman and child was reported this year on the basis of the 1956 census, highest per capita income in the State of Florida.

SINEWS

U.S. Coost Guard and Cuban naval commanders, patrolling the waters between Key West and Cuba, know that many of the hundreds of shrimp boats crowding the seas before dawn are less concerned with gathering "pink gold" than they are with delivering greenbacks and guns to Field Castro.

While workers in Havana have contributed as much as 7,000 dollars a month to the rebel cause, this is far from enough to keep the war going.

SOURCES CLOSE TO CASTRO REPORT THAT MORE THAN 100,000 DOLLARS HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTED EACH MONTH, MUCH OF IT COMING FROM EXILES LIVING IN KEY WEST.

Castro pays his gun-runners well, keeping the illicit traffic heavy between secret ports in the Keys and marshy Cuban shores.

Except for the raising of the rebel flag (blood red with a black star) over the Cuban Consulate last July 26, public demonstrations in Key West have been firmly discouraged."

WELL-PAID

Citizens here are keenly aware of their past participation in Cuba's wars of independence.

In Bayview Park stands a statute of Jose Marti, poet-hero of the 1895 rebellion.

Marti made many trips between Key West and Cuba during that war, obtaining arms and money here for the Cuban rebels.

Portraits of General Narciso Lopez, leader of the 1848 movement, and of Teddy Roosevelt, Cuba's "Liberators," are being dusted off once again and displayed in many restaurants and bars.

During the 1895-98 war, Key West's 15,500 cigar-makers contributed one week's salary each month to equip and feed the Cuban armies of independence.

Although cigar-making is no longer the major industry here, the tradition of arming and financing a rebel band is still very much alive in Key West.

"Quick! Follow that carpet!"

Fool-Proof Memory Is Key To Success

HOLLYWOOD.

IF you want to hit the financial jackpot, the best way to start the sheckels rolling is to develop a fool-proof memory.

This, at least, is the advice of actor and folk singer, Burl Ives, who says the quickest way to that pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is the ability to rember the names of your boss' kids

"Anyone can develop a wonderful memory and most people can have a photographic one if they'll put their minds to it," Burl said with a know-it-all look in his eye.

Burl, who is more actor than folk singer these days,

By *Lee Belser*

stunned Hollywood a few years ago when he learned the entire script of "The Man Who Came To Dinner" in six days.

"It's really easy when you know how," the portly, bearded actor declared.

"You see, when I was three I had to give my first performance singing folk songs my mother taught me.

"My memory was so poor when I was a child that my parents were concerned about it and that's how I started working on memory aids. They had me memorise passages from the Bible that I have not forgotten to this day.

★

"I began testing my memory every spare minute," he went on "to see if I could remember verbatim what people said. You'd be surprised if you knew how fast you can develop your mind if you give it just a little exercise—like you give your legs when you're riding a bicycle."

Burl logically pointed out that if a person lies in bed for a week without any exercise he's weak as a kitten.

"The same thing happens," he said, "if you don't give your mind a few calisthenics."

Burl should know.

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, HE HAS MANAGED TO WRITE FOUR BOOKS, INCLUDING HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, HAS CO-STARRED IN SEVERAL MOVIES, APPEARED IN A NUMBER OF STAGE PLAYS AND HUNDREDS OF CONCERTS, AND RECORDED NUMEROUS FOLK SONGS.

"The best way to start training your memory," he said, "is to learn rhythmic poetic passages because the chain association is so important in first trying to remember."

Burl thinks a good memory is essential to anyone's success whether he's a bookkeeper or a fish salesman.

"Anyone respects a good memory," he added, "and I know the ability to remember names of people one meets in business has spelled the success of many a man."

Peking Bans Spitting

Chronicle Correspondent

HONG KONG.

A campaign has been launched in Peking to stop spitting—apparently an unwholesome capitalist habit.

The municipal committee of patriotic sanitation campaigns said the object of the new campaign "is to prevent the spread of disease of the respiratory system, to keep the surroundings clean and to enable the citizens to foster a good and healthy habit."

The People's Daily blamed the previous regime for the habit.

"Expectorating at will is a bad habit handed down from the old society," it declared.

Members of the Red Cross and pupils of primary and secondary schools in Peking have been mobilised into "propaganda teams to carry out propaganda activities at street corners, in public places and on buses and trolley cars."

Britain Has A Spending Spree

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

INDUSTRIAL production throughout Britain continues to run at almost record levels and the nation is enjoying a massive spending spree despite the government's new policy of tackling inflation by freezing the supply of money.

Although Premier Harold Macmillan is warning the nation that it faces a "common disaster" unless the battle against inflation is won, there is no sign yet that the people recognise that they are in the throes of a serious crisis.

The amount of money spent in Britain on consumer goods of all kinds from food and housing to footwear and car repairs is still going up.

Between April and June this year the total reached 3,453 million pounds, an increase of four per cent over the same period last year and the biggest ever recorded for the second quarter.

Spending soared in every category except fuel and light—and this was undoubtedly due to the very mild weather.

Political War

"A political war is one in which everyone shoots from the lip."

—RAYMOND MOLEY.

"Politicians never love nor hate."

—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

"In politics, only a young man can afford to look tired. If a man well along in years still wants to be elected to office he has to demonstrate that despite the acturial tables, he's in the prime of life."

—EDWIN O'CONNOR The Last Hurrah.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

PRIEST OF PEOPLE PLANS ASHRAM IN THE SUBURBS

WITH THE ADVENT OF COLD WEATHER (IT IS OF COURSE TO BE IMAGINED AS IT HAS CERTAINLY NOT BEEN EXPERIENCED AS YET) HAVE BEGUN THE VISITS FROM FOREIGN DIGNITARIES IN WHOSE COUNTRIES OUR PRIME MINISTER WAS AN HONOURED GUEST DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The programme of these distinguished visitors has necessarily to be rushed and crowded but allotting a day and a half or two for an important city like Bombay makes the pace truly exhausting for the visitor, and does not give an opportunity to many an important association or body to honour the distinguished guest in a befitting manner.

Rustic Revelry

SITTING for three hours in the moon-bathed, flower-filled garden of "Lawnside," watching the unfoldment of a delightful fairy story in colourful costumes and witty rhymes, we were transported to the age of magic and miracles of Prince Charming and Fairy Godmother, where the dreams one dreamed really did come true, and life was filled with laughter and song.

Origin

THE Pantomime is a very novel form of entertainment for us, but in its origin it goes back to the days of the Roman Empire, when players enacted without words, taking plots from legends and fairy tales, accompanied by music and a monologue.

It was during the 18th century that these Ballets were given the name Pantomime and became a regular feature of entertainment in Europe.

By popular demand the addition of singers and dancing comedians caused the performances to lengthen, until in the Victorian era Pantomime grew in size and glitter, developing into the robust and jovial burlesque *as it is known in Europe today.*

Its plots taken from nursery tales and its music from songs of the day provide a refreshing type of entertainment that delights the childish heart and helps to keep others perenially young.

Enchantment

LADY DUGGAN had graciously lent her picturesque premises once again for the enactment of the pantomime in aid of the Cheshire Home.

THE WARM RECEPTION ACCORDED TO ITS PREDECESSOR, "BLUE-BELL" LAST YEAR ENCOURAGED PRODUCER J. CARNEY TO REVIVE THIS POPULAR FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Spread over an entire week, the "Magic Collar," as it was entitled delighted young and old alike throughout the space of the three hours it lasted.

What added spice and charm to the spectacle and pageantry was the singing of several tuneful ballads, with such adaptations in the lyrics as the script demanded, by several members of the cast.

Outstanding among the vocalists was of course Eileen Cowper, whose rich soprano voice was shown to distinct advantage in the rendering of the diverse numbers she was called upon to sing.

Audience-participation was also enlisted during the "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" sequence, when enthusiastic children and teenagers joined in the chorus with lusty abandon.

The several dance items, supervised by Marjorie Harrop, which were cleverly introduced to blend with the script, were also very ably executed, especially in view of the tender ages of some of the juvenile dancers.

As far as histrionic talent was concerned, the entire cast performed creditably without a single exception.

It would be invidious to single out any particular member of such a large and competent cast for honourable mention.

However one cannot but give a special meed of praise to Peggy Pender and John Banford, who played their respective roles of Princess Pom Pom and the Toymaker to perfection.

DARK-HAIRED, olive-complexioned, sensitive-featured Dorab Bhivandi showed signs of a good voice at an early age, and decided later to take up singing as a professional career.

Those who heard this vibrant baritone marked him out as a singer who would go far, a prophecy that has been duly fulfilled by the talent, grit and ambition of the artist himself.

Dancer Aviva Blanche in a graceful pose during a dance routine.

MAKING HIS DEBUT AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL IN 1947 HE HAS GONE UP STEP BY STEP ON THE LADDER OF FAME SINGING HIS WAY THROUGH IN THE LEADING *HOTELS OF INDIA, THEN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM WHERE HE GAVE A ROYAL* COMMAND PERFORMANCE, AND APPEARED IN REGULAR BROADCASTING SESSIONS WITH THE BBC.

Spotting his obvious talent, producers Giganti and Galderi signed him up for an Italian tour, after which came an assignment with popular nightclubs in Cyprus and the Middle East.

★

An artist constantly varies his personality, and our Indian baritone assumed the stage name of Les Baron by which he is now known.

The popularity of Les Baron has increased with the passing years and he is the favourite "singing star" of audiences who have heard him in many lands.

Now on a brief return to his home land, Les Baron accompanied by a "dancing better half," is the current attraction at the Taj Mahal Hotel where he is featured two nights in the week.

Vivacious Aviva

SHARING the spotlight with him is a dancer who is as fresh and sunny as her name, Aviva Blanche ("Aviva" in Israel, where she learned most of her art, means "Spring").

WHEN SHE DANCES AVIVA CAN PORTRAY THE WHOLE RANGE OF EMOTIONS FROM SLAPSTICK COMEDY TO THE TRAGEDY OF LOST LOVE.

She likes her dancing to tell a story, and works out all her own presentations and musical arrangements.

The feeling for drama runs strong in this vivacious artiste, who feels that if she hadn't begun to dance as a child she would have given scope to her natural emotions by turning to the stage.

Aviva has one passion which does not quite fit in with the mobile life of an artiste and the necessity to live "in a suitcase"—she loves dolls, and has left a whole trunkful at home in Belgium.

She is already on the lookout for typical Indian specimens, which she hopes to add to her international collection.

A ROUSING reception was accorded to the Captain, officers and ratings of the new Flagship, INS "Mysore," at which glowing tributes were paid to the "sea lads" by the B.P.C.C. President, Mr. K. K. Shah.

The hall of the Green's Hotel was crowded from end to end as prominent citizens responded to the invitation of the Joint Committee of hosts to give a fitting welcome to these men on their triumphant return on board the newly acquired Flagship.

PRETTY GIRLS LINED UP TO GIVE A FLORAL GREETING TO ALL THOSE WHO ARRIVED, A GESTURE THAT COULD NOT BUT BE APPRECIATED BY THE GALLANT *BOYS OF THE* NAVY.

Organiser in chief was Mr. H. H. Ismail who had drawn up alongside a few items of music and Indian dancing for the entertainment of the guests.

After the welcome address by Mr. K. K. Shah, the mike was given over to Captain S. M. Nanda who in a brief but polished speech (the Navy believes in more action and less words) thanked the citizens of Bombay for their hearty and spontaneous welcome, and was loudly cheered when he said that it would be the proud privilege of the Navy to be always at the service of the country.

Judging from the large feminine attendance, it may be quoted, that "All the world loves a lover, and all the girls love a sailor!"

Pianist Excels

FROM time to time we have heard some first rate pianists from abroad, the last but not the least of whom was Ginette Doyen, who along with violinist Jean Fournier, gave a most satisfying concert with the Bombay City Orchestra at the C. J. Hall.

Ginette Doyen played the Piano Concerts in E Flat Major by Liszt, a composer whose works have a sparkle, brillancy and musicality which is rarely surprised by another.

The French-born artiste gave of her best in interpreting this Liszt masterpiece—her brilliancy was outstanding, her clarity amazing, and her musicianship a joy to the discerning listener.

The increasing applause could only coax one encore, and the audience was left thereafter to nurse its reddened palms during the interval!

German Savant

TUCKED away in a remote suburban area near Andheri, in the midst of mango groves and palm trees, lies a small hillock which appears to beckon to seething and bustling humanity to seek and share its majestic solitude and serenity 'far from the madding crowd.'

Accepting the invitation, as it were, of this paragon of Nature in all her glory a certain German priest chose the crest of the hillock as the appropriate site for an Ashram, which he proposes to construct in fulfilment of a long-cherished dream.

The ninth of January will always be a red-letter day in the life of this selfless worker of the people and missionary of God.

EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO HE LANDED ON INDIAN SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE AND TRUTH AND WITH THE AVOWED OBJECT OF SERVING OUR PEOPLE.

The name of this servant of God in Rev. Father George Proksch.

Since his childhood days he had conceived a fascination for our country and he took the first opportunity he could get to fulfil the ambition of his life by coming here and beginning his mission of spreading culture and enlightenment among the people of India.

★

His has been a career full of trials and tribulations.

Knowing hardly a word of English or Hindi when he arrived a quarter of a century ago, he lost no time in mastering the languages, so much so that today he is hailed as a scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit.

Unlike some foreign missionaries who are dedicated to the task of transplanting Western culture in Indian soil, Father Proksch's chief aim has been to absorb Indian culture and to spread our rich heritage to the farthest corners of our land.

Not only has he lived and worked with our people whom he loves so dearly, but he has acclimatized himself to Indian conditions so thoroughly that he has become one of us.

In our remotest villages even, the poor and the needy have found in him a guide, philosopher and friend.

The author of over a dozen books on Indian music, drama and literature written in *Hindi, this versatile priest of* the people is assured of a coveted niche in the hearts of the people he has served so ably and conscientiously.

Sunday Gem.

Every human life is a force in this world. On every side our influence pours perpetually. If our lives are good and true, this influence is a blessing to other lives too.

Friends Of Truth Fellowship's Meet

spirit. And if what the God who is spirit demands is Truth in the inward parts, then all those who worship Him in spirit and truth can be united in the bond of peace.

It was in January, 1947, that

By S. K. George,
Secretary F.F.T.

the idea of forming such a body was first mooted.

It arose out of a conversation between Gandhiji and Horace Alexander on the fields of Naokhali, East Bengal.

Gandhiji's Poser

Gandhiji was in the midst of his "Do Or Die" mission to heal the wounds of conflict and hatred that had recently broken out there between Muslims and Hindus.

Mr. Alexander asked Gandhiji whether there was any body in existence which brought people of diverse faiths on an equal footing of reverence for all faiths; and if not, whether the Society of Friends could help in providing such a meeting ground.

Gandhiji thought for a while and said, "No, of the societies that I know, I do not think any other would be better or even so good. I think the Friends are the best.

"BUT ONLY ON ONE CONDITION: ARE THEY PREPARED TO RECOGNISE THAT IT IS AS NATURAL FOR A HINDU TO GROW INTO A FRIEND AS IT IS FOR A CHRISTIAN TO GROW INTO ONE?"

It is still true that many members of the Society of Friends do not think it possible for men of different faiths to enter into true heart unity, to become one in God.

New Experiment

But as a result of correspondence with members in other lands, the group of members of the Friends in India to go ahead with this new venture.

These few devoted men and women were true friends of India.

People of this land are familiar with the good work done by the Friends Ambulance Unit, Friends Service Centres and the relief work they did during Bengal famine and other calamities.

Having worked together with Muslims, Hindus, Parsis and people of other faiths, they realised that it was also possible, nay desirable that they should worship together.

The Friends declared that what mattered in a man's life was not what he believed intellectually, but what he experienced and lived by.

That is why they decided to try out this experiment of inviting all to join in such a Fellowship.

The Fellowship of Friends of Truth invites all who believe in the equality of all religions.

The basis of the movement is broad enough to bring together all those who are earnest seekers of Truth that is God.

Urgent Need

The Fellowship of Friends of Truth is alive to the urgent need in the world today of bringing together people of different faith in a common endeavour to realise the good life for all through the way of truth and love.

It attempts to do this on the basis:

(1) Of Reverence for all religions, implying thereby a frank acceptance of the fact of the variety in man's growing apprehension of truth;
(2) Of Silent Worship; and
(3) Of United Brotherly Action on non-violent lines.

The fellowship invites people of all faiths to share through this Fellowship the richness of their various religions and experiences in the adventure of the spirit.

Those who join the Fellowship will be expected to support one another in the struggle for world peace and social justice, identifying themselves as closely as they are able with the oppressed and the disinherited, and treating all men as brothers.

Members of the Fellowship will also unite with other groups and individuals who are working for these ends.

Next Meet

Mr. Horace Alexander has been the chairman and the guiding force since its inception.

It is significant to note that the first secretary of the Fellowship was Donald Groom, who is now devoting his full time to Bhoodan work with Vinobaji.

The first conference was held on an all-India basis in 1950 in Hyderabad.

Since then the Fellowship has held several conferences.

THE SIXTH GENERAL BODY MEETING WILL BE HELD FROM JANUARY 17 TO 19, 1958, AND THE VENUE CHOSEN IS HARIJAN ASHRAM, SABARMATI, AHMEDABAD.

The theme of the conference is "F.F.T. and Peace Making."

The movement has a publication: FFT Quarterly. Through the pages of this journal, members share their views and experiences.

To the people of India the idea of co-existence between religions, is nothing new, whereas to the West it was somthing out of the ordinary.

The idea of F.F.T., therefore, did not have the appeal of novelty to the Indian people, and naturally the response was not very enthusiastic in this land.

To the West it was a new idea, a revolutionary idea, and the response was enthusiastic. With the widening of the membership, this difference however is less marked.

Co-existence

The strength of a movement such as this lies in local groups and also to a certain extent on each individual.

There are some live groups in some places in India.

IN ENGLAND A VERY ENTHUSIASTIC GROUP HAS BEEN FORMED, AND THEY ARE CONTEMPLATING GIVING EXPRESSION TO THE THIRD CLAUSE IN OUR STATEMENT OF BASIS VIZ. UNITED BROTHERLY ACTION ON NON-VIOLENT LINES.

There is also a large membership in the United States of America.

It is very significant that we have members from practically all parts of the globe.

Sarvodaya

What is demanded in this Fellowship is not intellectual assent, but spiritual consent.

Gandhiji stood for inter religionism for Equality of Religions.

But he was no a theoretician, and his emphasis was all on applied religion.

Joint service, fellowship in service and suffering is essential; but there is also a place for an ideological approach to the problem, especially when we are dealing with the young and the intelligentsia.

The working out of this concept of the F.F.T., I believe, will go a long way in realising the Gandhian ideals of *Sarvodaya.*

That is why I see in Sarvodaya, the stay and support of the movement.

Or better, the Fellowship of Friends of Truth can be regarded as specialised agency of *Sarvodaya*, conceived in its broadest sense of seeking the welfare of all humanity, reminding it of the source and sanction of all its activities and functioning as the channel of its strength and inspiration.

EVERY true religion speaks in universal language.

It proclaims truth and salvation from error, and the power to overcome sin and self-love to all men throughout the world.

Therefore, when one religion tries to destroy another, truth may be fighting truth.

Each religion must be willing to see what others have learnt of God's truth which in their own tradition may have been missed or too little emphasised; each shoould be prepared to learn humbly from the followers of other faiths.

The Fellowship of Friends of Truth adopts the way of unreserved acceptance of the fact of variety in religion, or diversity in man's understanding of, and response to the Divine.

This diversity is due to tradition, temperament and levels of growth.

Men and women as we know them inherit various traditions, come from different backgrounds, are at different levels of developments.

The same systems of belief, the same ritual practices, do not suit them all alike, are not helpful to all.

Uniformity in belief and practice, if ever possible, seems a very distant goal indeed.

But there can be unity in

Baritone Les Baron who has sung in leading night-clubs of Europe, seen doing a dramatic gesture in a popular song.

Science News

HALDANE TELLS OF LIFE'S UNITY 'MIDST DIVERSITY

HOW far a study of plant and animal life can help in the better understanding of human institutions and morals was underlined by Professor J. B. S. Haldane, one of the world's most eminent living scientists, in the three lectures on "the Unity and Diversity of Life", which he delivered in New Delhi in the third week of December, 1957.

The lectures were the third in the series started by All India Radio in memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1955.

Prof. Haldane, who has made significant contribution to the science of genetics, discussed in the course of his lectures the application of the concept of unity and diversity not only to plants and animals but also to human life and social organisations.

He briefly dwelt on some of the philosophical implications of his views in the context of Indian thought.

Some of the notable observations made by Dr. Haldane are: Our knowledge of the processes of evolution has clearly established unity of all life.

The diversities which are observed in various species of life are much less real than they seem at first sight.

A cow and a cobra, for example, look so different but they are descended from common ancestors.

It is not for nothing that Indian thinkers, in contrast to many but not all Europeans, have insisted on the kinship between man and animals, and on the presence of mind at least in some animals.

Nature of this unity goes further to comprehend the extraordinary likeness in the makeup of the living material in all plants and animals.

This has been amply brought out by recent studies in biochemistry.

For example, human blood contains about one part in a thousand of a sugar called glucose, which is used by every organ in our body.

The same glucose is found in the sap of many plants.

There is no sharp line between living and non-living matter. Actually it is not easy to say just when certain kinds of matter become sufficiently organised to be called alive.

MoralBehaviour

If we say that all men are brothers, we can say that the animals and plants are our cousins, though rather distant ones.

We cannot prove that animals are conscious. But then we cannot prove that human beings are conscious.

We can, however, prove that animals have behaviour, which we call moral or social when we find it in man.

Take marriage, for instance.

Marriage can be defined as the association of a male and female for economic as well as sexual purposes, preceded by a ceremony, and normally lasting at least until children no longer need parental care.

MARRIAGE, THUS DEFINED, IS THE RULE IN NEST-BUILDING BIRDS, BUT IT ALSO OCCURS IN MAMMALS, LIZARDS AND FISH. IN FACT, SOME ANIMALS ARE MODELS FOR HUMAN MORAL BEHAVIOUR IN THIS RESPECT.

Bee-World

But someone may say that even if animals have laudable instincts they have nothing like human intelligence and nothing like human language which requires intelligence to use.

This, however, is not true.

The scientific discovery of the greatest philosophical importance was made by Frisch, who discovered that hive-bees have a language.

It is most important that Indians should take the systematic study of animal behaviour.

It can be of economic value, but its cultural value is more to be emphasised.

In the past, Indians have been almost alone in refusing to eat animals, providing hospitals for sick animals, and so on.

Such attitudes are very much easily defended if they are based on scientific facts discovered in a careful study of animal behaviour.

Now let us look at another aspect of the unity of life, namely, evidence of co-operation between different species.

Take, for instance, the function of protazoa and bacteria.

We think of these as responsible for diseases.

Most of them are, however, harmless.

They play an essential part in the cyclical changes in matter by converting dead plants and animals into chemical substances which the higher plants can absorb from the soil and make once more a living substance.

Co-operation

Let us now pass on to consider the nature of the diversity that exists within this unity.

The unity of an organism is achieved by very accurate regulation of form and function.

Function of human breathing is to regulate the composition of the blood.

Most organic regulation is done quite unconsciously.

We do not normally notice our breathing or the repairs which are constantly going on all over our bodies.

A living being consists of very large number of constituents, the cells, which are organised into further systems which act as wholes, such as muscles or glands. These have a good deal of autonomy and even when they are closely controlled, the can and do answer back.

The analogy with a State is obvious, though it is dangerous to press it too far.

But if we make a comparison we must realise that the kind of a State which is most like a living body is one in which there is a great deal of freedom and criticism of the central authority. At every level stability is achieved by conflicts.

Such a system is far more elastic against external influences than a rigid system such as most man-made machines.

A good deal of what we take to be evil in human societies and in the universe is one side of such a conflict.

We human beings are seldom wise enough to see that the conflict is a part of the large scale pattern.

NEGROES CASH ON BOOM

By E. A. Coughlin

LONDON.

WHILE MILLIONS OF BRITISH WORKERS, INCLUDING THE HARD-HIT MEMBERS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, PRESS FOR PENNY-ANTE PAY RAISES, MANY NEGROES IN BRITISH AFRICA ARE ACCUMULATING WADS OF POUND-STERLING BANKNOTES, WELL ON THEIR WAY TO BECOMING INFLUENTIAL CAPITALISTS.

Latest reports show that in Northern Rhodesia many Negroes are earning dol. 2,400 a year—nearly double the salary of many London office workers.

Some Africans now qualify for what in Britain is the coveted, but rarely attained, "four-figure" salary—anything between £1,000 (dol. 2,800) and £9,999 (dol. 27,997.20).

This privileged financial position is also being achieved by a growing middle class in Southern Rhodesia—doctors, lawyers, and middle-echelon Government officials.

★

A survey of Nyasaland, another Central African colony, reveals an enormous increase in the number of Negro automobile owners.

In 1956, 1,667 initial driving licenses were issued to Negro car owners, compared to only 717 a year earlier.

Many of these well-heeled Africans heeded the long, repetitious lectures of British Colonial officials on the vices of free spending, credit buying, and unbalanced budgets.

Today the Negroes are becoming so thrifty that they outnumber white depositors in many banks by two to one.

And, according to a survey of current accounts, they are less prone than the Europeans are to withdraw their money.

Negro spending power in Central Africa now is increasing by dol. 30,000,000 a year.

As a result, British banks, insurance firms, home-financing institutions, and the post office savings system are providing new investment and banking facilities for the former tribesmen.

The ironic twist is that debt-ridden Britain may soon look to the deposits of wealthy Africans for a source of needed investment capital.

IT IS THE ADVENTUROUS AFRICAN CAPITALIST WHO MAY SOME DAY BE CALLED UPON TO EASE THE WHITE MAN'S FINANCIAL BURDENS.

Apartheid Trial Exposes Strijdom's Rule

SOLLY SACHS, SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNION LEADER, AND LIONEL FORMAN, ONE OF THE ACCUSED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN TREASON TRIAL HAVE WRITTEN A BOOK (THE SOUTH AFRICAN TREASON TRIAL, JOHN CALDER 18S) WHICH WILL BECOME A CLASSIC IN THE LITERATURE OF HUMAN EQUALITY.

By Fenner Brockway, M. P.

It is important now. It will be read as long as men struggle for liberty.

I say this because the South African treason trial is proving a turning point in history.

It marks the coming of certainty to the African, Indian and coloured races that they will win.

It marks the certainty of defeat to the White racialists. It is an occasion of decision for the human race.

Moral Of Trial

No one can read the story of the trial without feeling this: the happy confidence of the 156 prisoners, the pitiful rage and futility of their persecutors, the wave of proud solidarity sweeping through the African people, the demonstration among the little men in Government and their sycophants.

One is astounded that the Strijdoms and Swarts dare to claim superiority.

These pages reveal a dignity and courage among the prisoners which make Ministers, magistrates and chiefs of police seem dwarfs.

Perhaps most significant is the happy and almost lighthearted joking of the prisoners. Here we have Lavinia of Shaw's Androcles and the Lion brought to life.

They are being tried for treason. The sentence may be death. They are just glad and defiant and proud. Nothing can conquer the human truth for which they stand.

The authorship of the book reflects this. Our old friend Solly Sachs we know—exiled in England for his battles for the African members of the Garment Workers' Union.

Death Charge

But it is Lionel Forman who is unique. Has a prisoner under a death charge ever before written and published the story of his trial whilst it was still going on—written it challengingly, glorying in his crime, pouring scorn on the prosecution, exposing to the world the depraved principles of the Government which holds him?

This is courage not to be measured. Who is this Lionel Forman? I like his portrait: young, his eyes seeking for something, yet sure; there is firmness there, too.

HE IS THIRTY, A GRADUATE FROM THE TWO MAJOR UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA, EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY, NEW AGE, WITH A CIRCULATION OF 80,000, BARRISTER, FATHER OF TWO YOUNG SONS.

Late one night, almost exactly a year ago, there was hammering on his door. "The maid's probably lost the key and wants us to open up for her," he said to his wife, but he knew that the maid wouldn't hammer as loudly as that.

"I am Sergeant Du Pisanie," said one of the two special Branch men; I have a warrant for your arrest."

Forman didn't worry. He often broke Strijdom's laws. He read and owned illegal literature. He served his African guests with liquor—maximum penalty three years.

He invited non-European friends to spend a week-end at his home. Maximum penalty five years.

Mass Arrests

"You can laugh," said Sergeant Du Pisanie. "This is high treason. You can get hanged for treason."

One hundred and forty men and women were dragged from their beds that night. Africans, Indians, Europeans, coloureds; doctors and labourers, teachers and students, a University principal, a tribal chief, ministers of religion, a Member of Parliament; young, and old, sick and healthy, graduates and illiterates.

One thing united them.

All were fighting for human equality, for the recognition of human personality, whether the pigment of skin be black, brown, white.

Two chief impressions, the book leaves with me.

The first is the decision of the prisoners to conduct their case not with the purpose of defence, not to avoid sentence, but with the purpose of attack, to expose the Government, to reveal the indecencies of the Special Branch, to show to the world the kind of police state, comparable only to Nazi Germany, which Malan and Strijdom have created.

Their counsel has more than obeyed these instructions. Strijdom and the whole beastly outrage of apartheid are on trial not the 156 prisoners who have striven to end the prison which is South Africa.

The second impression is the dignified restraint which the African, Asian and coloured populations have shown under the indignity of the contempt poured upon their colour. Police witness after police witness called during the trial acknowledged that the spokesmen of the African and Indian Congresses always impressed on their audiences the duty of refraining from violence.

ONLY ONCE DID A DETECTIVE BREAK THIS SEQUENCE.

The effect was so startling that everyone in court sat up, alert. This cross-examination followed:

Berrange (Counsel for the Defence): You say a speaker said, "It is time to shoot Malan?"

Mosilele: Yes.

Berrange: How do you spell shoot?

Mosilele: S-H-O-O-T.

Berrange: Now read the letters you have written down in your notes. Is it not C-H-E-C-K?

Mosilele: Yes.

Berrange: Does that spell 'Shoot'?

Mosilele: No.

Berrange: In fact your notes show that the speaker said "It is time to check Malan?"

Mosilele: Yes.

Berrange: Then why did you say 'shoot'?

Mosilele: It was a mistake.

I am not going to plead with readers to buy this book. It is not a duty to have it, It is a privilege.

A last word of tribute to the publisher. The book is technically well done, with many photographs.

But it is of the last words on the last page of which I am thinking. "Both Lionel and I," writes Solly Sachs, "express our deep appreciation to the publishers not only for publishing our book but for their decision to donate all profits to Christian Action South African Legal Defence Fund."

This is the kind of response which the book evokes.

Exchange Of Greetings

The Danish and Norwegian units in UNEF are combined in a single DANOR Battalion, the only combined unit in UNEF on the Armistice Demarcation Line. DANOR patrols the northeasterly end of the Gaza Strip, a line running in from the Mediterranean Sea about five miles and turning abruptly southwest and patrolled by DANOR for about another five miles. General coverage of exchange of Christmas presents between Danish and Norwegian soldiers when Norwegians came to an observation post on the ADL to relive the Danes on duty there.

Writers Must Fight Linguism

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

A VISITOR to Bombay last week was fifty-two-year-old Sivagnan Kramani, who has been a fire-brand during the freedom struggle and continues to be a fire-brand.

He had been in jail five times during the freedom struggle.

Since independence he has been arrested twice for political agitation.

Kramani leads the Tamilarasu Kazhagam of Madras a body much misunderstood in the north and even in the place of its activities.

The Tamilarasu Kazhagam—not to be confused with the other Kazhagams which are very much in the limelight in the anti-Hindi agitation of the South—has been championing the cause of Tamils.

Its first fight was to keep Madras in the Tamil State, It was equally zealous in the campaign of keeping all the Tamil-speaking areas in a composite Tamil State.

Kramani's "border Satyagraha" did bring in results and has added substantially to the area of the Tamil Province.

But Kramani feels that his party's work is not over.

He is determined to ensure for Tamil its rightful place in the governance of the country.

Apart from this, he sees in Tamil a rallying and unifying point to offset the forces of hatred and calumny that have now burst out in the south.

He believes that the only answer to the virulent campaign of class hatred is for the community to make common cause in the basis of the Tamil language and Tamil culture.

Kramani pulls no punches in his speeches and possibly he is the only mass orator who challenges the Dravida Kazhagam and their allies on their own ground.

LITERARY

Kramani's activities are not entirely political. He is a vigorous writer and it was his forceful pamphleteering that was responsible for the resurrection of the story of Katta Bomman who fought the British even as they were establishing their foothold in India.

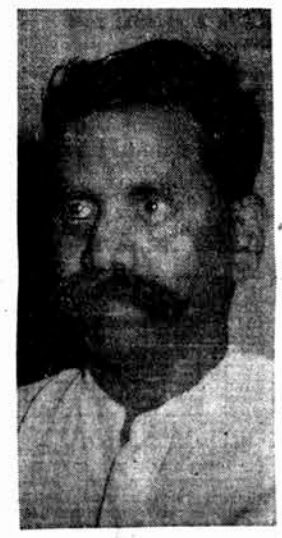
He prodded a generation which had forgotten the heroes of the past like V. O. Chidambaram to pay due homage to its leaders who fought for freedom without prospect of any reward

Kramani has been the president of the Tamil Writers' Association of Madras and is now on its Committee.

WRITERS' ROLE

Kramani feels that in the present context of linguistic unrest, writers have a special responsibility. It is true that the leaders of the north have been advising people in the north to study some of the South Indian languages.

But this is hardly practicable says Kramani. What could be done however, is for the writers, the intelligensia to study the South Indian Languages and interpret the literature and culture of the south to the north. Even if they are not able to master the language of the south, Northern Indian writers must study books written in English and Hindi about the south and make their contents popular in the north



Sivagnan Kramani

Following the traditions of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Christmas, Squadron Leader Keith M. Ham, of Calgary, Alberta, Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force Air Station, El Arish, Egypt, handed over acting command during the Christmas dinner to leading Aircraftsman Donald Schultz, the youngest airman serving with the RCAF in the Middle East. LAC Schultz's father is currently serving with the RCAF at Fort Nelson, B.C. Following the same tradition the dinner was served by the Commander and officers to the airman of the unit.

Wind Power Resources

INVESTIGATIONS on the wind power resources of India and their economic utilisation are in progress under the auspices of the Wind Power Sub-Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Data on surface winds available from the Indian Meteorological Department have been analysed and velocity and power curves drawn from anemograph records.

A correlation between the annual mean hourly wind velocity and the availability of power for specified speed ranges in various regions has been established.

A programme for the survey wind velocities has been prepared and the survey of Southwest Rajasthan has been taken on hand.

General site survey in Saurashtra has also been completed.

The economics of utilising wind power in rural areas for pumping water, grinding corn, etc., has also been examined.

Experimental studies on wind power will be taken up shortly.

India To Make Chemical Porcelain

The porcelain used in the manufacture of laboratory ware — crucibles, dishes, ignition boats, Buchner funnels, etc. — is of a special variety.

It is resistant to acids, alkalis and mechanical abrasion, and can withstand sudden changes in temperature.

The annual demand in India for laboratory porcelain ware is estimated at Rs. 5.7 lakhs and this is entirely met by imports.

The possibility of manufacturing chemical porcelain in India was investigated at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, and a product which satisfies the standard British specifications and is comparable in quality and performance with the imported material, has been developed.

Articles made from the porcelain developed at the Institute have been tested for their performance at various laboratories in India.

Commercial utilisation of the process has been entrusted to a Calcutta manufacturing firm by the National Research Development Corporation of India.

NOVEL ZOO PROBLEM

Chronicle Correspondent

LOS ANGELES.

Percy, a pelican at Griffith Park Zoo, is a bird with psychiatric problems.

He thinks he's a seal.

Percy, now four years old, was captured at San Pedro shortly after he was hatched.

His principal associates at the zoo have been seals. Therefore Percy's confusion.

Trainer Jack Dole has been working with Percy for some time, teaching him seal tricks.

"Pelicans," Dole said, "don't train easily. They have to be flown on a leash to keep them from flying away. Percy's the only pelican in captivity who doesn't try that."

Percy has been doing bit parts in the seal show at the zoo entrance, but the trainer is concerned.

He explained:

"I'm not sure that it's good for a pelican to think he's a seal. It frustrates him sometimes. You ought to see him try to clap his tail feathers like a seal's flippers...."

What About Clerks ?

The president of a New York textile firm announced to his staff that every executive must take a week's paid vacation every seventh week. "We're all hard workers here," he said. "It's a dynamic firm."

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

TATTOOS may soon become as popular underneath the ocean as aboard ship; now even the fish are getting tattooed.

Biologists at the Washington State Department of Fisheries are tattooing baby salmon to be able to keep track of their habits in making their way from fresh water breeding grounds to the sea.

It's a slippery job, but painless for the inch-long fingerlings.

First they're netted and anesthetised in a tank of urethane.

Then the fish are held against a tattooing machine that pokes colouring into their skin with clusters of needles. And then the decorated small fry are released to swim all over the dam.

Between 300 and 400 Chinook Salmon have been tattooed in an hour.

At the Mcnary Dam on the Columbia River, a total of 750,000 chinook fingerlings were marked last fall in lots of 30,000, each group sporting a different tattoo.

The Fish were released in various ways—some through the dam's turbines, some in the spillways and others the tailrace gates.

Down river experts scooped out the survivors and thus learned how baby salmon can best cope with obstacles like the dam in their path to the sea.

Names In News

Tom Collins of New York was the guest of honour at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martini in Albany.

It was a cocktail party.

A Virginia—man thought his dol. 9 parking ticket fine was excessive.

He appealed to the court for a reduction.

He got it — the fine was reduced to dol. 1, but court costs amounted to dol. 14 more.

Gold Deflation

An Oklahoma driver found a gold wedding ring inside a flat tire on his car.

Enough Is Enough

An Oklahoma fish fry was recently called off.

The reason?

The merchants needed a well-deserved rest from purchasing tickets "to dozens of other events."

OLD PILOTS NEVER DIE

"Mad Major" Christopher Draper, a World War I hero, celebrated his 65th birthday by piloting his 93-year-old aunt on a 270-mile plane ride.

SHE DOES CHILDRENS' VOICES ON TV

NEW YORK.

ZEL De Cyr makes a very good living taking jobs away from children.

An attractive brunette with a movie star figure, Zel does the voices on television commercials—usually little boy or little girl voices.

In addition she imitates sexy sirens, happy housewives and once got as far away from her usual work as to play a Mexican psychiatrist.

It all started when Zel was three years old.

She explained:

"My mother was a frustrated actress who married very young. She could see no future for herself, so she projected her hopes for a career to me. I had elocution lessons and dancing lessons. I learned to imitate my grandmother, the woman in the fish market and everybody else around.

"The silly thing is that when I was little I did dialects, characters and similar such things. It was only after I grew up that I started to do children's voices.

She has the child's vocal traits down so well that recently she competed for what turned out to be a very lucrative role.

Boon

She was to cough like an eight-year-old girl for a cough remedy commercial.

Since actors who do commercials are paid according to how —and how often—their commercial is used, this one turned out to be a happy financial boon.

But in order to get the job she had to prove to the advertiser, his agency and the television personnel that she could cough more like an eight-year-old girl than the fight-year-olds they had tested.

Miss De Cyr is very much interested in straight dramatic roles and has played some on television as well as in summer stock.

But she explained that an actor can starve— or wait on tables as an alternative—while looking for the proper part.

This way she stays in the business, gets paid handsomely and likes her work.

Congressman Is TopToy-Maker

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

REPRESENTATIVE Robert C. Wilson of California is busier than most U.S. Congressmen.

President of Capitol Games, Inc., he is also a successful toy manufacturer.

When interviewed here, the three-time winning Republican—an active member of the House Armed Services Committee—had just completed a fact-finding tour through the toy departments of R. H. Macy and Gimbel's.

"I have to keep two sets of top-secret data in my head," he commented, his arms filled with outsize packages. "One's on the Atlas, Jupiter, Thor, and the whole string of ballistic missiles. The other's about "Bouncing Betsy," "Shuffleno," and 'Poosh"—some of our toy products.

"The toy business is one of the most competitive in the world," the 41-year-old Congressman said.

"Once an idea leaks out you're licked. A competitor grabs it up and puts out his own version of the toy within days."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Radio Equipment Is Vital To Civil Aviation

THE new wireless transmitting station at Garui, near Dum Dum Cantonment, about 12 miles from Calcutta, will be inaugurated today by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Transport and Communications.

In this article the writer discusses the importance of telecommunication in civil aviation.

EVER since the inception of aviation, one of the greatest problems has been to provide adequate facilities for communication with the aircraft in flight to ensure safety and regularity of air traffic.

The use of radio as a means of communication and an aid to navigation has its most important applications in the aviation field.

In the early days of aviation, visual signalling with flags and lamps were the only means of communication with the flying aircraft.

It was also customary to provide smoke signals (by burning of grass etc.), to show the location of aerodromes to the flying aircraft.

With the advent of light telecommunication equipment, which could conveniently be fitted in the aircraft, it became possible to maintain continuous communication between a ground station and an aircraft in flight.

Edison's Discovery

When Thomas Edison made a charred broom straw glow inside a vacuum bulb, he not only invented the electric light, but laid the foundation of a new branch of Physics out of which a mighty industry was to spring.

He was soon to discover that something else besides a filament getting hot was happening in that tube—something that had only to be developed and harnessed to make possible the modern miracles of radio, radar, television, high frequency heating and hundreds of other things.

Radio is of more vital importance to aviation than perhaps any other means of transport and it is only by the development and organisation of a comprehensive telecommunication service that airlines' running to schedules almost regardless of weather has become possible.

A car, train or a ship encountering fog can reduce speed and stop altogether at any moment.

An aeroplane flying in a fog or a cloud, on the other hand, has no such choice, but must continue to travel at a speed which is enormous compared to that of ground transport.

An emergency landing may be either impossible or extremely hazardous, as all land marks for reference may be invisible.

In these circumstances, radio navigation and communication with the ground air traffic control station and possibly with other aircraft is a matter of vital importance.

DON'T KNOW

They had new neighbours and the wife was much interested in them. In a few days she reported: "They seem a devoted couple, John. He kisses her every time he goes out, and even waves kisses to her from the side-walk. Why don't you do that?"

"Why don't I" replied John, "Good heavens! I don't even know her yet."

InlandWater Transport In India

INDIA is fortunate in having a vast system of rivers, large and small, perennial and seasonal.

Of the very large number of rivers in India, only 3,000 miles at present, represent navigable rivers.

Besides these navigable reaches of the rivers, about 2,670 miles represent navigable canals and backwaters.

Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport. Both capital cost and maintenance cost of the waterways are much less than the corresponding costs of railways or roads. Water transport is more suited to the long-haul movement of bulk commodities, foodgrains and other farm produce, in large volumes.

The other important item which could be moved with advantage by water is coal, the cost price of which also has a bearing on national economy.

With the rapid industrialisation of the country and consequent heavy pressure on the existing rail and road transport systems, which are already congested, it has become increasingly necessary to explore the possibilities of improving and extending inland waterways as an alternative means of transport.

The Ministry of Transport have appointed an Inland Water Transport Committee to examine the possibilities of improving and extending inland navigation in the country based primarily on the proposals prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Two farmers liked to grumble to each other.

"Never did see hay grow so short as mine this summer," sighted one.

"You think yours is short," answered the other, "I had to lather mine to mow it".

talking of BOOKS

Similes In Veda Reveal Ancient Wisdom

UPAMAS or similes are abundant in the Rig Veda. The word is used in its present sense in the Rig Veda itself.

By Tenneti Visvanathan

I shall confine myself to only such similes in the Rig Veda as throw light on the social, political, cultural and occupational conditions of the time during which those Mantras were uttered or written.

I have chosen the simile in those times for the very simple reason that in the simile the thing to be described is always described in comparison with a thing which is already well-known and well-established in the minds of the readers and the hearers.

I would also say a word of caution; one should not mistake the Rig Veda for an exhaustive compendium of all that then existed.

It was not a treatise on any particular subject. It was only a collection of 1,017 hymns; the collection was made and edited about 5,000 years ago by Veda Vyasa with a view to preserving intact what had been considered, and is still considered, the most sacred literature by the *inhabitants of Bharata Varsha* and what, in its present form, is the oldest written literature in any language.

Therefore the mention of certain things should not necessarily be taken as proof of the non-existence of other things. When I am referring only to some of the similes I am further narrowing the field of reference. But within limits, the similes give us an authentic insight into the times.

LIFE AND TIMES

In the Rig Veda, similes are drawn from domestic relationships like that of parents and children and husband and wife.

The cow and the calf, the horse and the mare afforded many similes.

They are drawn likewise from rituals; from vocations and occupations like those of chariot-makers, goldsmiths, potters, barbers, carpenters, makers of leather bags to carry water, brewers of intoxicating liquors; battles, armoury, ammunition and the like.

They are also drawn from human characteristics like generosity and miserliness.

We also find similes drawn from literary activities held before kings and learned assemblies. Similes are also drawn from animal life and nature in great abundance.

The seers and poets, of course, drew a great deal from the natural and untrained passion of man for woman or of woman for man.

THEY ARE EXPRESSED IN SIMPLE AND CONCISE TERMS.

The conditions disclosed by a study of the Veda, and particularly of the similes, some of which I am today taking out, as examples, will show that the society and its conditions of that day were neither of a primitive nor of an undeveloped type.

They show a developed statecraft, developed philosophy, developed land, air and water communications, busy sea-faring and mercantile travel abroad and a fairly developed industrial skill, though not of a centralised type as of today.

There are hundreds of allusions to previous historical incidents which imply long-established political and social order.

STATECRAFT

When it is said that Indra's protecting energy rules over men like a universal sovereign entitled to veneration (4-21-2), we can see that the concept of a Samrat over and above kings implied international overlordship, and that could only be of a date long after kings and kingdoms had been established.

Crooner Bing Crosby and his wife, actress Kathy Grant, *made their first public appearance together when they attended the premiere of "Bridge On the River Kwai." Bing* married the pretty young "film find" in a surprise ceremony at Las Vegas a few weeks ago following a two-year courtship.

That is the reason why kingdoms and kingly qualities, the practice of sending out and receiving ambassadors are referred to so often with an air of established knowledge and naturalness in the Veda.

"Come like royal messengers.. ..welcomed by many people." (2-39-1).

Besides kingdoms we have reference to city governments. The Rishi would like to conciliate Indra:

"Like those who desirous of his friendship conciliate the ruler of a city ruling with good government." (1-173-10).

DEVELOPMENT

The mean of communication from man to man is speech; the process of its development is explained.

"When the wise create speech through wisdom winnowing it as men winnow barley with a sieve....." (10-71-1 & 2).

The age of the Veda, thus disclosed, was an age when the intellect and its processes were being refined.

"Sharpen my intellect like the edge of a sword." (6-47-10).

And by continued process they arrived, even then, at the modern concept of Finiteness of the Infinite.

"It comprehended all things within him as a circumference comprehends the spokes of a wheel." (1-32-15).

On literary activities, we have also the picture, for example of the experienced sacrificer who "recites like a bard many ancient and copious praises." (159-4).

When the Rishi asks Savita to appear he wants him "to put prose like an orater his golden well-formed arms." The art of poetry, as different from the purely religious type, seems to have developed; this is seen from the use of the word Rishi as different from Kavi. The Rishi says:

"I have been Manu and Soorya; I am the wise Rishi—Kakshivat....I am the Kavi Usana, so behold me." (4-26-1).

POETRY REACHED AN ECSTATIC DELIGHT IN THIS SIMILE, FOR EXAMPLE:

"He is regarded like the sky smiling with constellations." (2-4-6).

It is natural to expect in a well-established society the readiness of the kings to punish the wrongdoer and dispense justice in a public place. So we have.

"Let not the sun scorch thee with his rays as a prince does the thief." (5-79-9). Again.

"She goes to the west as a woman ascending the hall of justice for recovery of property." (1-124-7).

CULTURED

Liberal-mindedness informs all activities in a cultured society and there is a wholesome appreciation of this particular quality.

So it is said

Agni performs pious acts like a benevolent prince among his people." (1-170-2).

Natural to our expectations a good number of occupations afforded subjects for the makers of these hymns to construct similes. We are for example told that when a person bends down with adoration, he bends his body.

"As a carpenter bends the wooden circumference of a wheel" (7-32-20).

Other professions like those of smiths, potters, barbers, liquor brewers, are found in many graphically worded similes.

SOMA JUICE

Similarly the art of constructing utilities like wells and dams is referred to as when it is said that Soma juice flows copiously "like water drawn out of deep wells that supply it." (4-50-3).

The favour of Agni was said to be "like that of a well of water in a desert." (10-4-1).

This incidentally seems to contradict the theory of the Arctic origin of the Veda.

When the poet composes praise to God, it is like "the construction of a road by those who are desirous of travelling." (2-19-8).

When Vasu allowed the flow of libation, it was "like a dam obstructing water and let loose." (10-105-1).

Different from the chaste and pure romance, we have another kind. When the Sun follows the divine and brilliant Ushas, it is like "a man who follows young and elegant woman." (1-115-2).

It is thus seen that a very wide world was covered. There were kings; there were village governments; there were city governments; there were Samrats; intellectual discourses were held; philosphical discussions took place; several necessary occupations were already well-established; roads were made; dams, perhaps small, were constructed; fields were measured; liberality was praised; guests were honoured; chastity of women was prized high; aesthetic sense was developed; arts, music and dancing flourished.

—Courtesy AIR.

BookOfDaily Prayer For Hindus

KANTHABHARANAM. By Gordhandas D. Engineer. Published by the Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay 2. Pages 96. Price Re. 1.

MORE things are wrought by prayer than are dreamt of, sang a poet.

The tendency of the human being having faith in the omniscience, omni-presence and omnipotence of a personified God is gratifying to a great extent to most.

Greeks are said to have given the human form to Gods.

But amongst the Hindus it is not merely the human forms of the Supreme Being that are adored, but even rivers and the Himalayas are looked up to with reverance.

From the Vedic hymns to the Sun and the natural phenomena like Ushas, the dawn, and the god of fertility at the time of the harvests, humanity has been pouring forth some of its highest emotions in prayers for the well-being of the race.

And Sanskrit literature is full of such religious shlokas, or verses, which are a great delight to the flight of the human imagination.

Kanthabharanam is a collection of a number of such shlokas quite popular in Hindu orthodox homes.

This collection is translated by Gordhandas D. Engineer in English verse and the Sanskrit text is also given. The translation is edited by Amthalal Jagjivandas Shah, (Manswala).

The Hindus believe that they acquire great merit by repeating the religious writings but all people have not the time necessary for a study or repetition of tomes like Mahabharata or Ramayan. But Sanskrit writers were masters of epitomising even such voluminous works in one stanza. The present collection contains such one-stanza summaries of the Ramayana, Mahabharat and Bhagvat.

Besides these, there is also in the present collection the Dashamahavidya Stotra.

The popularity of this collection can be gauged from the fact that 50,000 copies of the Gujarti version have been sold since its publication in 1945.

If that is any criterion the present English translation of **Kanthabharanam** by Engineer has a bright future before it.

—B. G. L.

Akashvani: New Look

AKASHVANI. Formerly The Indian Listener. First Number. Price 25 Naye Paise.

THE Indian Listener, the AIR weekly, has assumed a new garb, new name and new look. Akashvani, its new title is picturesque and is intelligible to the common man.

The new issue not only contains full information about programmes of all radio stations but also gives reading matter of topical interest. The hand of a seasoned journalist is seen in the selection of articles and their display.

The inaugural number starts with Thyagaraja Day, the saint-singer who is considered to be one of the makers of Karnatak music. The issue contains background information about the saint, his ascetic life and his full time occupation of composing and singing.

Dr. Narayana Menon in his appraisal comes to the conclusion that no composer has dominatel Karnatak music as much as Thyagaraja. He analyses the remarkable synthesis between poetic moods and musical modes in Thyagaraja's compositions and reveals from his songs that rare quality which comes only when music and poetry mate.

Mrs. V. S. Rajam relates spicy ancedotes from Thyagaraja's life which made him commune with Rama and lisp in numbers and kritis the magnum opus of Valmiki, Kamban and Tulsidas.

Though the AIR has been doing its mite to preserve the memory of old masters, it has a special responsibility in the matter of Thyagaraja Kritis. The Panchratna Kirtans which are considered to be his masterpieces are dispersed among few musicians. Maharajapuram is an adept in Varali Kirtan while Ariyakkudi excels in Sriragam Kirtan. A concerted attempt must be made to get an authentic rendering of all the five Kirtans from experts, and the same should be recorded for the benefit of posterity.

The Akashvani has begun well and the coloured reproduction of Thyagaraja on the cover will be prized by all lovof music.

—K. A. C.

FARMERS FINANCE RESEARCH

Chronicle Correspondent

RALEIGH, N.C.

Agricultural experts throughout the United States are studying a unique do-it-yourself plan under which North Carolina farmers finance their own research.

Called "Nickels for know-how," the plan was inaugurated in 1951 under leadership of Senator W. Kerr Scott (D., N.C.), then State Agriculture Commissioner.

Farm leaders, business men and plain "dirt" farmers huddled with Scott and decided that if big business could foot the Bill for its own research, farmers could, too.

The result was a programme financed by collection of five cents on each ton of fertiliser and seed purchased by North Carolina farmers.

With cotton farmers now in on the project, at 10 cents per bale, the nickels and dimes thus far collected have totalled about 1,000,000 dollars.

The real strength of the programme, according to J. Y. Ballentine, currently Agriculture Commissioner, is that it allows research specialists to move without waiting for Federal or State appropriations.

HAPPINESS IS A HABIT WITH TAHITIANS

By GEORGE BRYANT

TAHITI, French Oceania.

HERE IS BABEL AND BABYLON AND A TOUCH OF BROOKLYN. HERE THE ORIENTAL, THE OCCIDENTAL AND THE ACCIDENTAL MERGE AND MINGLE, CONFUSION IS KING AND CONTRAST HIS CONSORT.

To this land Paris has given its laws, China some customs and colours, Polynesia its playful people. It is a make-believe land, a never-never land, and neither time nor tourists can change it.

Alter their own outlook they may, but travellers can't touch Tahiti.

Papeete, the capital, is a community of 15,000 many-hued souls on the island of Tahiti itself. Here Cook came, and later Bligh and the Bounty.

Then came missionaries and whalers, traders and beachcombers. Some meant to reform, others to enjoy, but they were alike in that most of them stayed.

Later the French added the island to their Pacific empire.

Today Papeete (pronounced pap-ay-ay-tay and meaning water basket) sits snug, surrounded by grim green hills, at the edge of the world's most beautiful harbour.

Cramped and crowded by the water's edge it is a small town hidden behind the sleek yachts and smeary fishing craft above the quaysides.

Colourful City

To be frank Papeete would be described as picturesque but a squalid little city by a town planner.

But it is alive and clamoring.

Red, blue and yellow shop fronts press so tightly on each other they seem to be fighting for front-row spots.

The water in the harbour is dazzling blue, clear where the coral juts, and fresh green between.

The white ships strain, creaking at their moorings.

And out beyond the reef and the foam of the breaking sea squats the island of Moorea, nine miles away, with its jagged, volcanic peaks blue-gray to the clouds which sprawl lazily over them.

Tahiti is a figure-eight shaped island, about 30 miles long and 18 wide.

CAR HORNS BLARE FROM EVERY DIRECTION, BICYCLES DART HITHER AND YON, MULTITUDES OF THEM, AND PEDESTRIANS WANDER IN AND OUT.

From a balcony across the street a woman, angry and loud, berates a man on the street below.

He, in brilliant yellow shirt and torn shorts, shouts back in guttural Tahitian.

Tiny, narrow shops squeeze tight doors to the street. In the entrances lounge other citizens, most of mixed blood, in every type of attire. Language is as mixed as ancestry.

A conversation may start in French, pick up a Tahitian word and conclude in a singing Chinese note.

Immaculate

Buildings are of wood, with some plaster thrown in for binding force.

One or two main streets achieve the width of Toronto's Yonge St., but most are little better than alleys.

It is here the people live, packed together, tier on tier, in high, ramshackle tenements.

When the French brought equality, and the communal system of living died out, they brought the right to be poor as well as the right to be rich.

But the people do not go hungry.

And their homes, tiny as many of them are, are spotless.

Walk into a one-room dwelling where four or five people live and you will find the floor immaculate.

And the odds are 10 to one the inhabitants will be decked with flowers and singing. Happiness is a habit here.

The French came here as intruders, by force. Then, like many another colonial power, instead of adapting their ways to the alien environment, they proceeded to try to alter the islanders. What the French didn't realize was that while they were changing the Tahitians, the land of Tahiti would change them.

For the French have changed. In this land of leisurely ways, their pace has slowed. They have inter-married and fathered families who are proud to be Tahitian.

All in all, the two people get along rather well together. And everybody is happy.

You can sometimes walk a long way in a Canadian city without seeing smiling face, but you can't walk more than a few feet here.

Certainly the setting is conducive to happiness and song, to inter-racial harmony.

Tahiti is a wonderland of beauty. It has everything in the way of natural wonders that any other Pacific island or atoll can claim. Its mountains are famed for their splendour; its reefs and lagoons are straght from fantasy; its cloud formations overpowering and its sunsets awe-inspiring.

And there is always Moorea to lift one's heart.

Outpost

But Tahiti is the outpost of the odd, the intriguing, as well as of the beautiful. Consider these facts:

No resident of the island pays any attention to the magnificence of nature on display.

A Tahitian girl, herself exquisite, stands on a mountain summit with a European visitor looking down on scene dazzling with colour.

HE IS AWED BY THE SIGHT. SHE IS BORED, IDLY EXAMINES HER NAILS. IT IS THE SAME WHEN THE WORLD'S LARGEST MOON BEAMS DOWN ON A SILVERED SEA. SHE COULDN'T CARE LESS.

Fairy-tale, blue-green lagoons beckon in the heat of day.

But do the Tahitians swim in them? No.

They prefer the narrow coastal rivers.

And they execute no classic dives such as South Sea authors dream up. They hold their noses and jump, swimming-pool style.

Every Tahitian can play a musical instrument and sing.

Yet the best recordings of Tahitian music, the ones you hear constantly here, were made in France by a French couple, or by a popular American pianist, Eddie Lund.

Everyone drives like mad, in the French manner, and there are no stop streets.

Yet accidents are few.

Each driver takes it as a matter of honour to get across the intersection first. Usually both succeed. One crosses in front of the other, but the second guns his motor and crosses the pedestrian walk first. Their honours are upheld, at the expense of the pedestrian.

Beauty

Voyagers of old led people to believe that Polynesian women of pure blood were beautiful.

A few are, but most are not, by our standards. It is the mixed bloods who have the beauty.

A Polynesian belle in days of yore was at her peak of perfection when she needed help to move her 200 or so pounds around. They looked good to the sailors after months at sea, but not so in the fast voyage of today.

Tahiti is famed for flowers, and rightly so. But just try picking one along the road. Private property in Tahiti is very private, and the casual plucking of a flower will bring flurry of French that could wither the bloom.

And take Tahitian beaches. One naturally thinks of bright, white sands. Well, there are a few, but in the main the opposite is true. Most of the beaches are black of volcanic lava. Swimming from them is like plunging in from a mud bank.

For the tourist, a visit to a local dance is a unique experience.

The Dance

There are several each evening, at Les Tropiques, Lionel's, the Cor Bleu, the Lafayette, world-famous Quinn's, and others.

Barefoot belles of all shades, faces that range from a thin, sensitive, Mona Lisa-like Italian cast to the broad features of pure Tahitian cannot lightly be dismissed in the glow of a Tahitian moon.

Crowns and necklaces of flowers and brilliant blooms behind the ears add beauty to the already beautiful.

The moonlight or a lamp, flickers through the leaves of a spreading tree and faces slide in and out of your vision, dreamlike.

COPYRIGHT

CHARMING TAHITIAN WOMEN, like this one, are as graceful as a palm tree; with flower crowns, necklaces and brilliant blooms behind the ear they add beauty to the already beautiful.

STEVE ALLEN IS TOP SONGWRITER

NEW YORK, TV's lanky renaissance man, Steve Allen, comedian-actor-short story writer-poet, has written a new song that's climbing high on the juke box ladder, "Pretend you don't see her."

By David Dachs

And the 35-year-old funnyman, completely gone about music, is as wide-eyed as any young tunesmith about Tin Pan Alley, songs and song writers.

Allen has hammered out more than 1,000 songs.

These include the lyrics for the best-selling theme, "Picnic," an award-winning score for the TV musical, "The Bachelor," and a country and western hit, "Let's go to church next Sunday."

The religious-style tune, according to Allen, is already considered a standard in the country and western belt.

"It's used to open and close radio TV shows. And it's made more than dol. 15,000 in royalties so far."

Prosperous

Further, Allen has prosperous Tin Pan Alley music publishing firm, Rosemeadow Music Corporation.

It plugs and promotes his compositions.

His tunes have been waxed by Who's Who of the recording business—Perry Como, Bing Crosby, Nat Cole.

Allen says that he writes three songs a week—sometimes more.

Where does he get his musical ideas? "There's a radio in your head," he says, "and suddenly you hear these tunes. Most of the time the melodies come first. But sometimes a lyric springs into your head."

He can't write down the notes. "A man comes in and puts it down on paper."

Added to this, Allen is constantly at work as a recording star himself.

He does "singles" and L.P.'s whenever he gets a second to breathe.

Good show music and jazz are his twin enthusiasms.

To the jazz cognoscenti, he is considered the "Hippest."

Versatile

He's done 10 record albums so far, including the best-selling "Jazz for tonight" and "Music for tonight."

In his albums, he generally slides in a few of his own tunes.

Today's top tunes make him heartsick.

"Ninety-five per cent of them are trash," he says.

"They're turned out because they're making some people a lot of money. A few good ones break through, but it's not the song the kids are buying out the sound."

SPORT CHRONICLE

Basketball Is Too Exciting, Says First Game Player

CHAPEL HILL.

BASKETBALL HAS BECOME TOO EXCITING AND PROFESSIONALISED, IN THE OPINION OF THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE FIRST GAME OF BASKETBALL PLAYED 66 YEARS AGO.

Now 87, Raymond Kaighn recalls vividly the cold December day in 1891 when he and several other football players trotted into the gymnasium at the YMCA Training School in the Springfield, Mass., and played the first basketball game.

"We used a soccer ball," Kaighn said. "It turned out that all of the players wanted to shoot—just like today."

Kaighn, whose appearance belies his years, has a keen memory. He said, "Basketball is tremendously faster today. It's too exciting. The fast pace keeps you keyed up constantly; the tension is terrific. I have to take things a little quieter."

Basketball has become too professionalised, Kaighn declared, because of "Overemphasis on the desire to win. Basketball has become a big business."

In contrast to the early years of basketball, Kaighn recalled, "Today's coaches do all the thinking for the team as a whole. It's gotten to be a serious business because they want to win, win, win."

SPRINGFIELD IN 1891

Kaighn entered Springfield YMCA Training School in 1891, taking the course for executive secretaries.

After completing the course, Kaighn went to Saint Paul, Minn., where he introduced YMCA work to Rise County and basketball to Hamline University.

Kaighn was a member of the staff of the international committee of the YMCA in New York before retiring at the age of 70.

FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS, HE AND HIS WIFE HAVE MADE THEIR HOME IN THIS PEACEFUL, TREE-STUDDED COLLEGE COMMUNITY.

Kaighn enjoys talking about his early basketball days. He played on the Springfield football team in 1891 along with Dr. James Naismith, who invented basketball, and Amos Alonzo Stagg, the famous coach.

Kaighan and Stagg still correspond occasionally.

Looking back to 1891, Kaighn said, "We were all tired of Swedish calisthenics. We wanted a winter sport that would fill in between football and baseball. We wanted one with the excitement of football but without the danger."

So Naismith began working on the idea of the new game.

"We was going to use boxes for us to throw the ball in," Kaighn said, "but the janitor couldn't find boxes.

Instead, a peach basket was installed at each end of the gymnasium. The baskets were fastened at the base of the balcony running track. There were 18 players in the first game, nine on each side and 13 rules to the game."

"We was going to use ':.

PEACH BASKETS

Kaighn explained that when the ball would go into the peach basket, the janitor would have to get a ladder and retrieve the ball. He said, "One of the players, I don't know who, thought about taking the bottom out of the baskets."

In those days when a ball went out of bounds the player who reached it first gained possession Kaighan said. "This resulted in all 18 men driving after the ball.

Then when the ball went into the balcony, we'd race up the narrow stairway or climb up over the railing by jumping on each other's shoulders to get the ball."

It was a few years later that dribbling was introduced, "as a defensive measure," Kaighn said. By 1896, he added, dribble had become a basic part of the game.

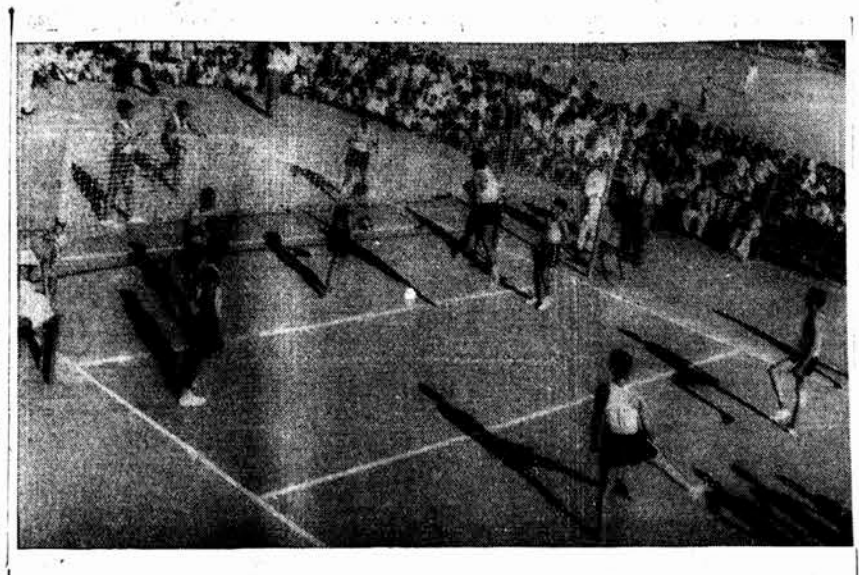
Kaighn explained how backboards came into being. He said, "The young fans began to have their favourite team.

KICK OUT

These youngsters would stand on the balcony near the basket and, to help their team, would kick out a shot before it settled in the basket. To do away with this, a big piece of wooden planking was placed behind each basket."

Kaighn has seen many basket-ball teams but none as great, in his opinion, as the 1956-57 University of North Carolina team which was undefeated and won the national championship. —Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Wheelchair basket-ball has become so popular in the United States that it has developed into a regular tournament. Here the Flying Wheels are playing against the Charioteers at the Walter Reed Hospital.



Bombay Labour Welfare Centre, Prabhadevi, beat Young Challengers Club in the final of the Bombay State Volleyball Championship last week at the Jamboree Maidan. The picture shows a birdseye view of the game in progress.

Special Training For Swimmers

SYDNEY.

SWIMMERS selected to represent Australia at the Empire Games in Cardiff, Wales, next July will probably undergo six week's special training at Townsville, Queenland, in May and June.

The New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association has recommended this to the Australian Swimming Union. It has also asked that the selection of those swimmers chosen after the Australian championships in Melbourne in February should not be confirmed until after the special training.

N.S.W.A.S.A. secretary Sid Grange said recently: "There has been some criticism of Australia's method of training swimmers, especially after the three-month special training for the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games. But critics should realise that the active swimming season in Sydney finishes at the end of April.

Its swimmers then had a few weeks in an indoor pool they would still have to go somewhere where they could train over the long course.

The swimmers should justify their selection, Mr. Grange added, by undergoing special training to ensure that they would do the job for which they were chosen.

The proposition is that the swimmers should train at Townsville from May 19 until June 27. The team is scheduled to leave Sydney by air on July 2. The first swimming event at Cardiff takes place on July 19.

After the Games the men's team will compete against Japanese champions in Tokyo from August 14 until August 17. The team will also swim in Osaka and Hong Kong.

The women's team will take part in the Dutch championships on August 7, 8 and 9.

India's Hockey Supremacy Faces Challenge

BY K. D. SINGH (BABU)

CAPTAIN: Olympic Hockey Team '52: WINNER: Helms World Trophy from Los Angeles.

WITH INDIA'S VICTORY AT MELBOURNE FOR THE SIXTH TIME RUNNING, ALL DOUBTS ABOUT INDIA'S SUPREMACY IN THIS GREAT GAME HAVE BEEN SET AT REST.

India has once again retained the Championship and created a world record in Hockey which has no parallel in any other sport.

In the Olympics at Melbourne, a few nations participated for the first time, and unfortunately they were seeded in the same pool with the World champions.

Naturally, they were beaten by very big margins. The semi-final against Germany and the final against Pakistan were very tough matches, and I would not hesitate to say that Pakistan was unlucky.

THE INDIAN AND PAKISTANI TECHNIQUES ARE THE SAME. EVEN SO, THERE IS A DIFFERENCE. PUNJAB AND DELHI PLAY WITH SHORT PASSES AND A TRIANGULAR GAME WHEREAS U.P., BENGAL AND BHOPAL PLAY WITH LONG THROUGH PASSES WITH QUICK CHANGES FROM RIGHT TO LEFT AND VICE VERSA.

Pakistan plays the Punjab type of game. Short passes and triangular game look prettier, but long through passes are more paying because you gain the ground much quicker.

It is alright to adopt the short passing game against European countries but India should have slowed down the tempo of the game and played with long through passes and opened up the game and thus utilised the wingers.

In this type of game the inside forwards keep closely knit and the wingers depend on their feeding from the half line. But as pressure was put on Indian defence by the Pakistani forwards, the wingers could not be fed properly and naturally we played a subdued game which suited the Pakistanis.

Short and triangular passes should never be adopted on wet and heavy ground. Last, but not in the least, in a match which is played on this pattern, the younger side will always dominate as very hard work is needed. Hats off to India's defence which did not concede even a single goal.

CHANCES BECOMING REMOTE

It is very strange that we the world champions have little say in the Inter-National Hockey Federation.

Hockey is a game which should be played on dry and well-levelled turf. The already wet grounds are made more wet by watering.

Though we have been winning since the 1928 Olympic, the chances of retaining our championship are becoming remote day by day.

The Dutch team did not participate, and I have come to know that they had their eyes set on snatching the championship.

They were all set for it. India faces a very serious challenge from Holland, Germany, Pakistan and England with a band of other smaller things coming up.

During my various tours of the European countries, I have noticed a keen desire amongst the people there to catch up the style with which we play.

But there is a very big difference between Indian and European hockey in the technique and the style of play.

Their game has more of brawn while our has more of brain. That is no disparaging remark to make since the game is modelled that way.

Our forwards play cross and through passes with hit and push as the occasion demands, whereas they hit a ball hard to their player even when quite close.

Their style of play is based on soccer, i.e., inter-change of positions. The stick work and ball control are not comparable to ours.

PROPER SPIRIT

But certainly they play the game in right earnest and in the proper spirit. If a European team is losing by five goals at the half-time, they will go on plying spiritedly till the end. Their determination to win and to put up their best, however, unfavourable the odds may be, is worthy of emulation.

Also, the Europeans do not use the wrist in hitting, scooping, pushing, flicking and dribbling in as deft a manner as we do, and are easily baffled by body swerve.

They believe more in hit and run or push and go, and do not usually draw out an opponent in order to give a clear pass.

I am of the opinion that their game, though definitely inferior, is gradually rising on the upgrade, and especially if they catch us on wet ground, we will have it.

We play games as a pastime and for merry making, whereas they play to build their nation through sports. They learn comradeship, punctuality, discipline, tolerance and how to take defeats.

Let me now turn to my experiences during the various tours undertaken by me as a member of Indian sides.

MY FIRST TOUR BEGAN FROM EAST AFRICA AS A MEMBER OF THE INDIAN TEAM UNDER THE CAPTAINSHIP OF DHYAN CHAND.

Our team included in its itineraries Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika besides other small places like Zanzibar and Cesalls Islands.

The team proved highly successful. Wherever we went in South Africa, huge crowds turned up to watch us play, and I take my hat off to the people there who treated us in a right royal manner.

Later on, in the year 1951, for the first time, all Africans, irrespective of race and creed, played together in one team. I had the pleasure of leading this team, and we scored 270 goals against 13 in 27 matches.

OLYMPIC TOURS

Then came the Olympic tours of 1948 and 1952. Due to the War, the Olympic games were not held since 1936 (Berlin).

India and England had never met before in any international hockey match and I very well remember having seen a statement just a few days before the 1948 Olympics.

The report said that England was certain of victory on Home ground.

We started our fixtures beating Austria 8—1, Argentina 9—1, Spain 2—0, Holland 2—1, and England in the finals, very decisively, by 4—0. I must, however, admit that we really had a very stiff opposition from Holland and England

After four long years, in the year 1952, World Olympics were held at Helsinki, I had the proud privilege of leading a band of outstanding sportsmen who once again retained the World Championship.

People at Home were very doubtful about our success, but I for one was sure of victory. After hard training at Calcutta we left for Denmark for a stay of 20 days to acclamatise ourselves before the real encounters at Helsinki.

The arrangements at Cophenhagen were simply grand.

We eached Helsinki in the best of spirits to face the challenge of the whole world. We beat Austria 4—0, England 3—1, and Holland 6—1 in the Finals. For the first time in my life that I had done something for the country, and the same was told to me by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when we came back to Delhi.

After our matches at Helsinki, we had a tour of European countries with two very important fixtures of international hockey which were played against the rest of the world and Holland at the Amsterdam ground. We beat the rest of the world 5—1 and Holland again by six goals to one. History repeats itself.

IN CONCLUSION, I SUGGEST THAT ANY SENSE OF COMPLACENCY IN THE GAME IS NOW UNCALLED FOR. I SHALL STRESS WITH ALL THE EMPHASIS AT MY COMMAND THAT WE SHOULD PAY MORE ATTENTION TO IMPROVE OUR STANDARD BY GIVING PROPER COACHING, SPECIALLY TO STUDENT PLAYER. IN THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Let us catch them young and avail of all the opportunities now being offered by the Central and Provincial Governments. Let us start finding out new talents from now on, as the hard fighters like Gentle, Kashav, Balbir and Claudius will be old by 1960.—Courtesy: YOUTH CONGRESS.

K. D. SINGH.

USOA TO RAISE LEVEL OF NEGLECTED SPORTS

NEW YORK.

THE United States Olympic Association (U.S.O.A.) reported recently a surplus of $1,563,302.78 and set the sum aside to provide an annual income to meet running expenses.

With other invested assets, USOA now has an income of $90,000 annually.

The sum of dol. 2,939,170.61 was collected over the past four-year period by the Olympic Association, and R. Max Ritter, the treasurer, reported that $1,375,867.83 was spent sending teams to the Pan-American Games in Mexico City in 1955, and to the Winter Olympics in Cortina, Italy, and the summer games in Melbourne in 1956.

UNDERWRITING

"In the future we can meet all association overhead and also cover all necessary expense incurred in fund raising," said Kenneth L. Wilson, USOA president, in praising the new trust fund.

"Consequently the contributions received in future campaigns can go 100 per cent to the original purpose of underwriting the team expense."

The Olympic Association is embarking on an intensive programme to raise the level of American standards in Olympic sports in which a poor showing was made at Melbourne, and in many of which the Soviets were outstanding such as gymnastics, field hockey, soccer and Greco-Roman wrestling.

SUPPORT

The present solid position of the Olympic Association is in sharp contrast to the 1920s when American teams assembled on the pier ready to board their boat without assurance of enough money to get them back from Europe.

Support of the Olympics has come from the Armed Forces Junior Chamber of Commerce, Life magazine, and commercial organisations such as Colgate-Palmolive Co., and the Gilette Safety Razor Co.

In addition, the American clothing industries provided the uniforms for the teams at the winter and summer games at a cost of more than $200,000.

The USOA also singled out for credit in fund raising the high schools of the nation, the YMCA organisations, the Jewish Welfare Board, and three sectional Olympic committees—New York, Southern California, and Detroit.

National Olympic Day will be observed Saturday, October 19 as proclaimed by President Eisenhower.

—Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

A BID over score is not always a slam try. For example, if dealer's one spade bid is enough for game, partner's raise to two spades cannot be construed as a slam try. It may be quite the opposite: an attempt to keep the opponents quiet with a comparatively weak hand.

However, it is generally true that a voluntary rebid after the game level has been reached, or a rebid higher than necessary to overcall and higher than necessary to complete the game, represents a definite interest in getting to a slam. This gives the owner of a part score a chance to be optimistic while at the same time he remains conservative. For example, consider South's bidding in the following deal.

Vul: Both Score: N-S 40

NORTH
S. 7 2
H. A 6 5
D. J 8 4 3
C. 10 8 3 2

WEST	EAST
S. Q 10 9 5 4	S. K 6 3
H. J 10 9 3	H. K Q 7 4 2
D. 10 7 6 2	D. 9
C. —.	C. A 6 5 4

SOUTH (D)
S. A J 8
H. 8
D. A K Q 5
C. K Q J 9 7

The bidding:

South	West
1 club	Pass
4 clubs	4 hearts
5 clubs	All pass

North	East
2 clubs	2 hearts
Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Heart jack.

South's rebid of four clubs indicated slambitions while it allowed for the possibility that North might have raised with a comperatively weak hand. Since four clubs was the safe limit of the combined hands against perfect defense, the wisdom of South's conservatism was self-evident.

However, the opponents pushed South to five after what proved to be an excellent tactical decision. South, despite his bristling honour-trick holding, decided that the penalty against four hearts was not likely to equal the gain from bidding five clubs.

In this he was correct, even if the five club contract had been defeated, for four hearts would have been difficult to stop if East accurately diagnosed the spade situation.

Dummy won the first heart and led a trump. When East ducked and West showed out, South realized that a perfect defense would defeat him. Declarer led the jack of spades.

He hoped that East might take the trick and play ace and another club in an effort to cut down the threatened spade ruffs in dummy. South would have welcomed this defense, for he needed to ruff only one spade in order to win the contract.

However, West won the spade trick and continued the hearts, making South ruff. Now if South trumped his losing spade in dummy, when East got in with the ace of clubs he could force South to ruff another heart and, having shortened both hands, declarer would have to surrender a long trump to East.

So South had no choice but to try to knock out the ace of clubs before committing himself. East ducked the second club lead but won the third with the ace.

Here a trump return would have left South with a losing spade; but East couldn't tell that dummy's diamond jack was a quick re-entry so he forced South to use his last trump by leading another heart.

That let declarer put dummy in with the diamond and discard his losing spade while North's ten of clubs extracted East's last trump.

SPORTQUIZ

1. Who is the chess champion of the world?

2. Why do the Americans call their foremost baseball tournament the "World Series"?

3. In what games are the following terms used? (a) Melding. (b) En Passant. (c) Half Masse. (d) Half Volley.

4. Where are the Winter Olympics usually held?

(Turn to Page 16 for the answers)

FOURTEEN NATIONS PLAY IN JULES RIMET CUP

SWEDEN, January 2.

FOURTEEN nations are now ready for the World Football Championship for the Jules Rimet Cup being played in Sweden.

Wales and Israel have to play two games for one place and the Europe seventh division is not yet finished.

The following are the results and tables upto December 15, 1957.

EUROPE I

Ireland-Denmark 2-1, Denmark-Ireland 0-2, England-Ireland 5-1, Ireland-England 1-1, England-Denmark 5-2, Denmark-England 1-4.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	4	3	1	0	15	5	7
Ireland	4	2	1	1	6	7	5
Denmark	4	0	0	4	4	13	0

EUROPE II

France-Belgium 6-3, Belgium-France 0-0, France-Iceland 8 0, Iceland-France 0-5, Belgium-Iceland 8-3, Iceland-Belgium 2-5.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
France	4	3	1	0	19	3	7
Belgium	4	2	1	1	16	11	5
Iceland	4	0	0	4	5	26	0

EUROPE III

Norway-Bulgaria 1-2, Bulgarian-Norway 7-0, Norway-Hungary 2-1, Hungary-Norway 5-0, Hungary-Bulgaria 4-1, Bulgaria-Hungary 1-2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	4	3	0	1	12	4	6
Bulgaria	4	2	0	2	11	7	4
Norway	4	1	0	3	3	15	2

EUROPE IV

Wales-Czeckoslovakia 1-0, East Tyskland-Wales 2-1, Czeckoslovakia-Wales 2-1, Czeckoslovakia-East Tyskland 3-1, Wales-EastTyskland 4-1, East-Tyskland - Czeckoslovakia 1-4.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Czeckoslovakia	4	3	0	1	9	4	6
Wales	4	2	0	2	7	5	4
East-Tyskland	4	1	0	3	5	12	2

EUROPE V

Austria-Luxemburg 7-0, Holland-Luxemburg 4-1, Austria-Holland 3-2, Luxemburg-Holland 2-5, Holland-Austria 1-1, Luxemburg-Austria 0-3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Austria	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
Holland	4	2	1	1	12	7	5
Luxemburg	4	0	0	4	3	19	0

EUROPE VI

Russia-Poland 3-0, Poland-Russia 2-1, Russia-Finland 2-1, Finland-Russia 0-10, Poland-Finland 4-0, Finland-Poland 1-3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Russia	4	3	0	1	16	3	6
Poland	4	3	0	1	9	5	6
Finland	4	0	0	4	2	19	0

Deciding match: Russia-Poland donesia 4-3.

EUROPE VII

Greece-Yugoslavia 0-0, Yugoslavia-Greece 4-1, Rumania-Greece 3-0, Greece-Rumania 1-2, Rumania-Yugoslavia 1-1, Yugoslavia-Rumania 2-0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Yugoslavia	4	2	2	0	7	2	6
Rumania	4	2	1	1	6	4	5
Greece	4	0	1	3	2	9	1

EUROPE VIII

Portugal - North-Ireland 1-1, North-Ireland-Portugal 3-0, Portugal-Italy 3-0, Italy-North-Ireland 1-0, Italy-Portugal and North-Ireland-Italy to be played.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
North-Ireland	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
Portugal	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Italy.	2	1	0	1	1	3	2

EUROPE IX

Scotland-Spain 4-2, Spain-Scotland 4-1, Switzerland-Scotland 1-2, Scotland-Switzerland 3-2, Spain-Switzerland 2-2, Switzerland Spain 1-4.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	4	3	0	1	10	9	6
Spain	4	2	1	1	12	8	5
Switzerland	4	0	1	3	6	11	1

SOUTH AMERICA I

Brazil-Peru 1-0, Peru-Brazil 1-1, Venezuela withdraw.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brazil	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Peru	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

SOUTH AMERICA II

Argentina-Chile 4-0, Chile-Argentina 0-2, Chile-Bolivia 2-1, Bolivia-Chile 3-0, Bolivia-Argentina 2-0 Argentina-Bolivia 4-0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Argentina	4	3	0	1	10	2	6
Bolivia	4	2	0	2	6	6	4
Chile	4	1	0	3	2	10	2

SOUTH AMERICA III

Columbia-Uruguay 1-1, Columbia-Paraguay 2-3, Uruguay-Columbia 1-0, Paraguay-Columbia 3-0, Paraguay-Uruguay 5-0, Uruguay-Paraguay 2-0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Paraguay	4	3	0	1	11	4	6
Uruguay	4	2	1	1	4	6	5
Columbia	4	0	1	3	3	8	1

CENTRAL-NORTH AMERICA I

Guatemala-Costa Rica 2-6, Costa Rica-Guatemala 3-1, Costa Rica-Curacao 4-0, Guatemala-Curacao 1-3, Curacao-Guatemala w.o. for Curacao, Curacao-Costa Rica 1-2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Costa Rica	4	4	0	0	15	4	8
Curacao	4	2	0	2	4	7	4
Guatemala	4	0	0	4	4	12	0

CENTRAL-NORTH AMERICA II

Mexico-USA 6-0, USA-Mexico 2-7, Canada-USA 5-1, USA-Canada 2-3, Mexico-Canada 3-0, Canada-Mexico 0-2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mexico	4	4	0	0	18	2	8
Canada	4	2	0	2	8	8	4
U.S.A.	4	0	0	4	5	21	0

Slutkval meet Mexico and Costa Rica: Mexico-Costa Rica 2-0. Costa Rica-Mexico 1-1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mexico	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Costa Rica	2	0	1	1	1	3	1

ASIA-AFRICA I

Indonesia-China 2-0, China-Indonesia 4-3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Indonesia	2	1	0	1	5	4	2
China	2	1	0	1	4	5	2

E. Kina withdraw.

Deciding match: Indonesia-China 0-0.

ASIA-AFRICA II

Israel gruppsegrare utan match. Turkish withdraw.

ASIA-AFRICA III

Egyptian gruppsegrare utan match. Cypern utgatt.

ASIA-AFRICA IV

Sudan-Syria 1-0, Syria-Sudan 1-1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sudan	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Syria	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

Red Paper's Grouse

Chronicle Correspondent
BERLIN.

SONG-WRITERS should be able to find just as much corn and as many cliches behind the Iron Curtain as in the West.

In fact it's their duty says an East German Communist newspaper.

"Why should lyricists sing of love only on the pampas or the prairies, on the Amazon, in 'Frisco or in Hawaii?" complains East Berlin's "National Zeitung."

Composers ignore half the world, says the newspaper.

In a burst of lyricism, the newspaper declaimed "the Western inspired song-writers seem to ignore that the fires of love burn also in the countries of the New East."

"If these song-writers would be able to swing around the world like Sputnik just once, perhaps they would notice that men love passionately also on the blooming fields of Turkmen, under the minarets of Samarkand or under the golden roofs of Peking."

GIANT TANKERS TO REPLACE OIL PIPELINE

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
PARIS.

A CONSTRUCTION SCHEME RIGHT OUT OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS—THE CREATION OF A LARGE ARTIFICIAL ISLAND IN THE PERSIAN GULF NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE EUPHRATES RIVER—IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN OIL INTERESTS.

The island would serve as a terminal for supertankers of 80,000-tons and up.

The proposal appears to mean that plans to build an Iraqi-Turkish pipeline to relieve Western Europe's dependence on the pipeline through Syria, have been shelved, at least temporarily.

Pan-Arab pressure apparently has effectively forestalled the project by causing the Baghdad Government to balk.

This has been the climax to many months of backstage manoeuvring by both its pro-western advocates and its pan-Arab foes.

The latter viewed it as an attempt to reduce and eventually to destroy the power of Syria and Egypt to intimidate the West through their control of the present major pipeline and the Suez Canal, the second main oil route to Europe.

They fought vigorously to thwart it and now appear to have succeeded.

NEW PLAN

The new plan, which is understood to have been favoured by some Western oil experts from the beginning, calls for placing the chief reliance for moving oil not on pipelines but on giant tankers, some as large as 120,000 tons.

According to a report completed by the Iraq Oil Company, a fleet of "supertankers" could handle the main flow of Middle East oil.

Output still is lingering close to, and in some cases below, pre-Suez levels. But by 1960, it is expected to increase by more than 150,000,000 tons.

The greatest portion of the increase will be provided by the immensely rich oil deposits of Kuwait, a small desert principality under British protection at the northern end of the Persian Gulf.

Most of the Gulf Coast in the Kuwait region is judged by engineers to be unsuitable for deepwater dredging. Thus was born the idea of building an island, out of which a large harbour could be carved.

Present intentions are that the "Island of Sinbad" should serve the southern Iraqi oil fields, as well as Kuwait and possibly the expanding Gach Saran field of Iran.

FLOW OF OIL

According to official estimates, the artificial island and harbour would take 26 months to build, would cost dol. 100,000,000, and would triple the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf area.

The proposal has the added advantage of reducing the importance of the Suez Canal. The giant tankers, unable to use the Canal because of their size, will go around the Cape of Good Hope to Europe. Berths to handle them have been approved for several British and French ports.

Bedouins Rush For Matador Wreckage

Chronicle Correspondent
TRIPOLI.

U. S. GUIDED-MISSILE firing from Wheelus air base here has turned out to be a bonanza for Bedouin tribesmen—and one of the cheapest forms of U.S. foreign aid.

Under an agreement with the Libyan Government, the Air Force permits the desert tribesmen to keep the wreckage of spent Matador missiles, which are unrecoverable.

The Matador costs around 100,000 dollars.

•

When a missile is fired, tribes in the impact area rush to claim the wreckage.

Intelligence officers report that the first few missiles fired from Wheelus were sold by the tribes to Communist espionage agents.

The Matador is fired with "Rocket Assisted Takeoff" (RATO), the RATO container dropping several miles from the firing point.

Some of the Bedouins have pushed in so fast to retrieve RATO containers that their camels have been singed by the hot metal.

No Air Force Girl Weds A European

Chronicle Correspondent
WIESBADEN.

While there are 5,000 Air Force men who marry European girls every year, there is no recorded instance of an American woman working for the Air Force in Europe ever marrying a European man.

Maj. Robert Flanagan of the Office of Information Services guesses that there are about 1,000 American women in Germany considering that there are 600 of them in women's Air Force uniforms and some 400 civilian women living in the Amelia Earhart Hotel in this headquarters city.

As one American girl explained, "It's partly economics. Of course the Germans for the most part don't make as much money as the Americans we might have dates with at home.

An American officer had this comment on why American women never marry Europeans: "They would have to do all the work. Their husbands wouldn't dry the dishes for them or help them shop for groceries or help change diapers."

COMINFORM IN NEW GARB

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
BERLIN.

EAST European diplomats reported that Communist leaders at the recent meetings in Moscow discussed plans to maintain permanent party representatives of all Soviet bloc countries in Moscow.

The permanent party delegates in Moscow would have much the same tasks as the old, disbanded Cominform.

There is too much opposition now among Communists to allow the formation of a new Cominform.

If the proposal is accepted, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Outer Mongolia, North Korea, Red China and North Viet Nam would send party delegates to Moscow.

The French and Italian Communist parties would not send permanent representatives to Moscow, but would send members to take part in talks from time to time.

The East European diplomats also reported that party secretary Nikita Kruschev recommended to the party chiefs in Moscow that there be more face to face meetings between leaders of Communist countries.

Both East Germany and Czechoslovakia had urged, apparently on Russian inspiration, formation of a new Cominform.

Neither Yugoslavia nor Poland would accept the proposals.

Superstition Hits U.S. Protcol

Chronicle Correspondent
WASHINGTON.

IF OUR SPATS-AND-CANE PROTOCOL BOYS SEEM TO BE MUTTERING IN THEIR STATE DEPARTMENT STEW THESE DAYS, BLAME IT ON THE GALAXY OF WASTED MAN HOURS LAST YEAR.

For months before the arrival of any visiting Head of State, the Protocol section must map out to the tiniest detail, and then step off every inch of ground to be covered by the dignitary.

Before the untimely plane-crash death of Philippine President Magsaysay, all such preparations had been painstakingly planned for his expected visit here last February.

The same had been done for French President Rene Coty before the abrupt fall of the French Government last summer quashed his departure plans.

Last-minute illness similarly cancelled the state visit last March of West German President Theodor Heuss, after all arrangements had been made.

The latest casualty on the protocol heads-of-states list is Gen. Carlos Ibanez, the President of Chile.

No sooner had Protocol chief Wiley Buchanan and his hard-pressed staff completed minute arrangements for his December visit than the five rival political parties of Chile lodged vigorous protests against the trip.

While mutual embarrassment rocked both the North and South American continents, Chile's Parliament angrily debated the pros and cons.

At last, President Eisennower's coronary occlusion offered Ibanez a graceful way out of the ten-day visit.

GERMANY'S HEUSS AND FRANCE'S COTY ARE RESCHEDULING THEIR VISITS FOR THE SPRING, BUT OLD STATE DEPARTMENT HANDS ARE BECOMING SUPERSTITIOUS.

Unless a man rules by virtue of inherited crown, it begins to look like bad luck to schedule a Washington sojourn.

Plans To Modernise The D. E. W. LINE

By David Barnett
WASHINGTON.

THE Administration plans to to ask the Congress for funds to modernise the Dewline, the Distant Early Warning system that runs across the Canadian High Arctic and Alaska.

But it will have to justify every penny to a Democratic controlled Appropriations Group that has been suspicious of the transcontinental radar "fence" since work on the line first began.

Last month Canadian officials were reported to be pressing for a re-examination of the project by a joint U.S.-Canadian investigating team.

The aim of the team would be to trim down the system, thus releasing funds and personnel for other defence projects.

Defence Department officials refused to speak about the project for attribution, but a Pentagon official said privately that the U.S. would make the additional investment required to make the line suitable for detecting ballistic missiles.

He did not deny the contention that the line originally was designed to detect manned aircraft, but he refused to admit that it was still that weak.

Recently, Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, told a group at the Pentagon:

"Radar has now been developed which has detection ranges on an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile out to 3,000 miles."

The General said the system would provide "instantaneous warning to our population and military centres and is planned for operational employment in the near future."

A Research Group at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, working under military contracts, announced that it had been tracking "at great distances" the Russian earth satellites with a new radar unit known as the milstone.

Presumably, the announcement means the U.S. has the technological know-how to produce radar units that could pick up and track Russian ICBM's from the Dewline.

Although most of the Dewline stations are on Canadian soil, the installations were financed by the U.S. and are manned and serviced jointly by the U.S. and Canada.

Asked whether he thought the U.S. had radar capable of dealing with ballistic missiles, a Pentagon spokesman said:

"I think the navy is pretty close to it."

French School Influences Czech Artists

Chronicle Correspondent
VIENNA.

An exceptional exhibition in Brno of Czech expressionist and cubist paintings, strongly influenced by the French school, drew enthusiastic acclaim from public viewers, Vienna newspaper "Bild-telegraf", declared.

The 200 paintings, contrasting sharply with the contemporary Czech Communist style of "socialist realism," were produced around World War I.

The painters, who first exhibited 50 years ago in Prague, founded Modern Czech art.

They were notably influenced by painters of the French school, such as Cezanne, Van Goth and Seurat.

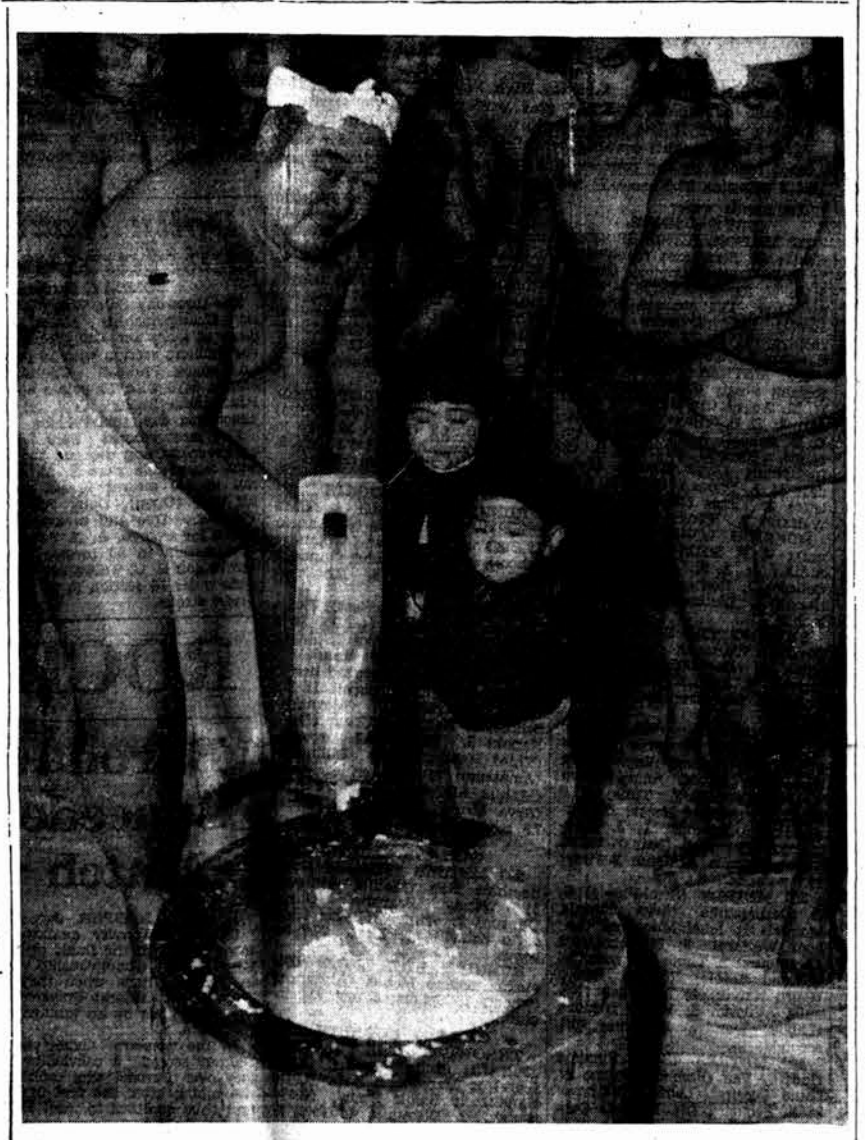
Tragic End Of Escapee

Chronicle Correspondent
VIENNA.

A Hungarian who stepped on a mine in attempting to escape into Austria bled to death before the horrified eyes of Austrian border guards, Vienna newspaper "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reported.

The guards could do no more than throw medical dressing over the barbed wire.

Another border incident occurred at the Austro-Yugoslav border where an Austrian citizen who unintentionally entered Yugoslav territory, was apprehended by Yugoslav border guards and taken inside the country.



Sumo wrestlers held their annual Mochi-making last week at their Gym at Ryogoku behind Tokyo's Memorial Hall in Sumida-Ku. All of them took turns in pounding the rice into Mochi. Photo shows Yokozuna Kacamisato with pestle in hand, while his two children — Kiyoko, 9, at left and Yoshio, 3 — look on.

U. S. Rattled Over China Trade

Chronicle Correspondent
LONDON.

It looks very much like the United States will have to climb down once again on the question of China trade.

Western European nations and Japan are anxious to inaugurate global quotas for the entire Communist bloc in 1958—while the United States is continuing to insist on the maintenance of separate quotas for Communist China.

After most European states followed Britain's lead of last May in abolishing the China trade "differential" the same general rules have been applied to trade with all countries in the Communist bloc.

The United States, however, retained the old anomalies regarding China trade.

But up to the present separate quota lists have been maintained by the European countries and Japan in trading with Communist states.

This means that if there were quantitative controls on a product sold to Russia or Eastern European states, there were also quantitative controls on the sale of the same product to China.

But the quantities permitted to be shipped to China were not always the same as those allowed for export to Russia.

It is this anomaly that Western European countries and Japan would like to see removed.

The introduction of global quotas would mean that exporters would have greater freedom in that they could within an overall quota sell to any part of the Communist world as they chose.

Refugees From Yugoslavia Flood Austria

Chronicle Correspondent
VIENNA.

MORE refugees are coming into Australia from Yugoslavia than from any other nation in the Communist orbit.

They are not fleeing from political repression, in most cases.

They are coming to the capitalistic West in search of opportunities they cannot find at home.

This is the trend of the last few months, according to Austrian authorities.

They estimate that there will be 18,000 Yugoslav refugees here by the end of the year, less than a third of whom will be able to leave for other nations.

In the last 10 months, the government estimates it has spent 1,200,000 dols. in the housing and feeding of refugees, with an increasing share going for Yugoslavia.

A railrod car inspector's routine inspection was recently interrupted by moans and whimpers from the undercarriage of a train from Yugoslavia.

Checking, he found a 19-year-old boy, his 23-year-old sister and her fiance, fastened to the undercarriage with belts, suspenders and handkerchiefs.

Unable to move, they had travelled hundreds of miles, numbed by cold, to come over to the West.

Germans, Italians Bag Big Contracts

BY TED CRON
NEW YORK.

THE Overseas escape hatch is slowly closing on thousands of Americans caught in the current unemployment squeeze, and the era of the globe-trotting worker has just about passed into history.

During the 12 boom years following World War II, American industry begged career men and women to fill high-paying positions in their overseas branches.

Construction jobs paid dol. 1,000 a month to men with only two years of field experience.

Oil workers and clerical help averaged 20 per cent more take-home pay than their brothers and sisters back in the states.

COMPETITION

Add to this a tax write-off to workers staying overseas for at least 18 continuous months and the job plums look rich indeed.

Today, with unemployment rising above the 2,500,000 mark, the doors of U.S. industry are closed to the applicant looking for overseas work.

The biggest reason for dwindling foreign jobs is fierce competition from foreign companies which is driving U.S. business back inside the continental limits.

Using cheaper local labour, foreign contractors are consistently bidding lower than American companies.

When an Italian firm won the key contracts for Africa's huge Kariba Dam this year, it meant a multimillion-dollar payroll lost to American personnel.

FREEZE-OUT

Following in the wake of Alfred Krupp's round-the-world drumming, German companies have jumped from dol. 120,000,000 in contracts in 1955 to close to dol. 500,000,000 in backlog contracts in 1957!

There's a touch of irony in this foreign freeze-out.

For years, the U.S. Government has written strict local hiring requirements into every subsidised construction or service contract. Under this clause, the American company agrees to hire a certain number of local national for every American citizen on the job.

Facilities must also be made available for training unskilled local labour to fill semiskilled and skilled positions in the future. The object of this clause was to strengthen the local labour market.

In effect, American industry, with the help of foreign aid funds, has been operating the biggest trade school in the history of man, involving millions of workers in 60 nations.

FRENCH FEAR ANTI-COLONIALIST POLICY OF NIXON

Chronicle Correspondent
PARIS.

French authorities look upon Nixon as the leading exponent of American anti-colonialism.

The French Foreign Office officials scarcely disguise their belief that Nixon is what one of them termed a "professional anti-colonialist."

They are afraid he may try to steer American policy even farther away from a "sympathetic understanding" of France's North African problem.

One aspect of his career has become generally known—his championship of the coloured races.

Ironically, while Europeans applauded his stand on this as far as America's own racial situation was concerned, they are suspicious of it in connection with their own colonial troubles.

"Don't forget," declared the French right-wing newspaper, L'Aurore, "Nixon is Habib Bourguibe's pal."

RED CODE GRADES IN A NOVEL WAY

BY LOUIS ALEXANDER

FOR STEALING A TRACTOR FROM A COLLECTIVE FARM, A SOVIET WORKER CAN BE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A SOVIET CRIMINAL COURT.

But for premeditated murder he would only draw a 10-year prison sentence.

The most serious crimes in the Soviet Union are those which interfere with work and production.

Offences against human rights, such as murder and rape, take second place to keeping the machinery—and the Soviet Communist system—in high gear.

Alfred Avins of New York, a former Assistant U.S. District Attorney in a recent survey of Soviet law for the South Texas Law Journal, shows how Russia's penal code conditions the sense of right and wrong for more than 200,000,000 people.

Avins points that in addition to meting out punishment for such crimes as theft, forgery, and perjury, Soviet courts also sit in judgment for offences that are completely unknown in the free world.

A teacher, for example, may be punished by a Soviet criminal court for giving religious instruction in school.

In one case reported by Avins, the penalty was a year's compulsory labour, to be fulfilled by the teacher after school lets out each day.

For workers, arriving late at the factory is a crime on a par with absence without leave from the army.

Avins tells of one Soviet worker who, with no excuse, was 30 minutes late one morning. He was sentenced by a Soviet criminal court to forfeit 15 per cent of his wages for three months.

The worst crime a worker can commit is to badger a Stakhanovite — a "shockworker" who sets an example for other workers in the speed and quality of production.

This is regarded as political crime, directed against the state, and is punishable by death.

DEATH PENALTY

An offender also rates the death penalty if he is convicted of sabotage, desertion from duty, or shooting a Communist agitator.

Rape and premeditated murder are regarded as crimes against the individual, not the state, and punishment is therefore less severe.

The maximum penalty for rape is five years; and for wilfull killing or premeditated murder, 10 years. Conviction for involuntary manslaughter will draw a sentence of no more than three years.

What happens to a person who rebels against the system and escapes to another land? What penalties have faced businessmen, soldiers, government officials, and young people who defected to the west?

The Soviet Criminal Code considers desertion and defection equivalent to treason. Desertion is covered by a 1934 law which states:

FOR DESERTION

"In the event of escape or flight across the border by a person serving the military forces, the members of his family, if they helped him in any way to prepare for or commit treason, or even if they only knew of it but did not inform the authorities, shall be punished by . . . deprivation of liberty for five to 10 years with confiscation of their property."

The family, thus, suffers equally with the guilty party. A similar law, decreed in 1929 and covering defection, also results in action against the defector's family, since it involves confiscation of all his property.

The law states:

"Persons refusing to return to the U.S.S.R. shall be declared outlawed. A declaration of outlawry involves confiscation of all property and shooting of the defendant within 24 hours after his identity has been established."

The Soviet Criminal Code, says Avins is far more severe than U.S. military law in dealing with offenders. He says that only under extreme forms of martial law would our system of justice approach the everyday rigors of the peacetime Soviet code.

CRIME

Coal Shortage Hits Czechs

Chronicle Correspondent
VIENNA.

Czechoslovakia is facing a serious coal shortage.

With coal production lagging far behind its Five-Year Plan quota and with deep slashes in Polish coal imports, the Czech Government is appealing to Czechs to save fuel.

Deputy Minister for Fuels, Josef Farka, declared that Czech coal mines were 600,000 tons in arrears in November.

He blamed most of the lag on the country's largest hard-coal mining district of Ostrava-Karvina.

A shortage of miners, lack of modern production methods, failure to dig new galleries and inefficient use of machines are causes for the slowdown

Polish coal exports to Czechoslovakia have been constantly decreasing since 1953. In that year, Czech imports of Polish hard coal "was 4,420,000 tons.

TAMING THE DOG

"You'll never train that dog to obey you," remarked a husband, watching his wife's attempts to train the family terrier.

"Rubbish," she replied. "It only needs patience. I had a lot of trouble with you at first."

Kadar To Visit East Germany

Chronicle Correspondent
BERLIN.

A Hungarian diplomatic source in East Berlin said Janos Kadar, Soviet-imposed premier of Hungary will visit East Germany early this year.

This will be Kadar's first visit to a Soviet satellite. Previously he travelled to Red China and the Soviet Union

Kader will also visit Czechoslovakia on the trip to East Berlin.

Red Monuments Back Again

Chronicle Correspondent
VIENNA.

Soviet monuments are mushrooming again in Hungary, Radio Budapest reported.

Many Soviet monuments were unveiled in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Russian October revolution in Budapest, Csepel, Miskolc, Dohoz and some other Hungarian towns.

ONE-SEX FAMILY HAS TOUGH PROBLEM

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
LONDON.

FAMILIES with children of the same sex—all boys or all girls—may face serious adjustment problems.

So said the British Medical publication, Family Doctor, which has aired its views on the problem. The journal said:

"The trouble with the one-sex family is that it tends to get right out of balance so that it cannot fit into a world in which the sexes are equally distributed.

"A child may reach 20 regarding the other sex as some strange species from the zoo. Then he or she is quite likely to remain single, or make a disastrous marriage."

It cited the case of a family of four boys.

They formed a clan, with father at the head. Mother lost all real authority. They did not understand women.

Another case of five girls of another family was quoted.

They were like harem inmates.

Father's job was merely to pay the bills.

The answer to the problem, said the Family Doctor, is in the hands of the parents.

It advised:

"At all costs stop the self-sufficient family clan from developing. See from the outset that these children get friends of the opposite sex."

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Mohinder Singh Leaps To Asian And National Fame

MADRAS, January 11.

MOHINDER Singh, of Eastern Command, leaped to National and Asian fame here this afternoon, the concluding day of the In ter Services Athletics Championships, by beating the ten-year-old National mark in the hop, step and jump with a leap of 50 feet five inches.

Mohinder Singh, who represented India in the 1956 Melbourne Games and who cleared a distance of 50 feet two inches in a meeting at Bendigo, Australia, while the Indian team was on its way to Melbourne, was in topping form today, despite the fact that his record breaking jump came only in his fourth attempt the first three being foul jumps.

Loud cheering greeted his effort for it was the first time that an Indian jumper had come very close to international standard on home grounds. His leap of 50 feet five inches bettered Henry Rebello's 1948 mark by three inches and the Asian mark held by Limuro Toshio since 1951 by 7-3/4 inches. It also bettered the Services mark set up by Ram Mehar last year by one foot.

About ten minutes later another National mark went by the Board when Pan Singh, of Eastern Command, bettered the Indian mark for the 3,000 metres steelchase VIth a time of 9 minutes 18.6 secs, which beat the existing mark by 05.4 seconds. The record was held by Daluram with a timing of 9 minutes 24 secs.

It was the fourth national record to be bettered for the meeting in an afternoon of keen competition when many other former National and Asian champions had to give away to worthy winners.

About the best winner for the day in the long distance events was Maria Ram in the gruelling 10,000 metres race. He won by nearly three laps from the last man and about 3/4 lap from Mukhtiar Singh who came in second.

Maria Ram forged ahead at the end of the fourth lap and stayed there till the end. His time of 31 minutes 45.6s was just 11 seconds off the Services record.

The 100 metres relay provided the keenest of finishes in which Southern Command just managed to nose out the strong Eastern Command challenge with a time of 43 seconds which equalled the National and Services records.

The biggest disappointment of the final day's proceedings was the disqualification of Srichand, the National 110 metres hurdler in the final. It robbed the race of much of its charm in which Bhanwar Singh was the winner, but only after a close fight with Labh Singh and Sohan Singh.

ONCE AGAIN MILKA SINGH WHO PERFORMED SO WELL IN THE SOUTHERN COMMAND ATHLETICS LET DOWN HIS MANY ADMIRERS IN THE 200 METRES WHICH HE WON EASILY BUT NOT AS EXPECTED IN THE SLOW TIME OF 21.7 SECS. WHICH EQUALLED THE SERVICES MARK SET UP BY GABRIEL IN 1951.

From the services point of view the meeting was one big success and the many that did attend the four day function had their fill of grand performances which augurs good for the National Champions in the National Athletics to be held next month at Cuttack.—UPI.

RESULTS

100 METRES RUN: Hav. Darshan Singh (W.C.) 1; Time: 11 secs.; Hav. Shirke (W.C.) 2; L/Nk. P. L. Mukherjee (W.C.) 3.

200 METRES RUN: Hav. Milka Singh (S.G.) 1; Time: 21.7 secs.; Dvr. Makan Singh (E.C.) 2; L/Nk. P. M. Mukherjee (W.C.) 3.

400 METRES RUN: Milka Singh (S.C.) 1; Time 48.5 secs.; L/Nk. Daljit Singh (E.C.) 2; L/Nk. Baksish Singh (W.C.) 3.

800 METRES RUN: Naik Daljit Singh (E.C.) 1; Time 1 min. 56.2 secs.; Naik Malkiat Singh (E.C.) 2; Hav. Gopal Singh (W.C.) 3.

1,500 METRES RUN: L/Nk. Pritam Singh (W.C.) 1; Time: 3 min. 57.8 secs.; L/Nk. Mukhtiar Singh (E.C.) 2; Naik Arjan Singh (E.C.) 3.

3,000 METRES STEEPLE CHASE: L/Nk. Pan Singh (E.C.) 9 min. 18.6 secs.; Hav. Munuswamy (S.C.) 2; L/Nk. Bagwana Ram (S.C.) 3.

5,000 METRES RUN: L/Nk. Arjun Singh (E.C.) 1; Time 15 min. 10.6 secs.; L/Nk. Gurdial Singh (W.C.) 2; Hav. Bhuta Singh (W.C.) 3

10,000 METRES RUN: Naik Maria Ram (W.C.) 1; Time 31 min. 45.6 secs.; Naik Mukthiar Singh (E.C.) 2; L/Nk. Mohinder Singh (E.C.) 3.

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES: L/Nk. Bhanwar Singh (E.C.) 1; Time 15.3 secs.; L/Nk. Lab Singh (W.C.) 2; Hav. Sohan Singh (S.C.) 3

400 METRES LOW HURDLES: Naik Ganpat Ram (E.C.) 1; Time 55.2 secs.; Naik Joginder Singh (E.C.) 2; Naik Balbir Singh (S.C.) 3.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: Southern Command 1; Western Command 2; Eastern Command 3. Time 43.0 secs.

4 x 400 METRES RELAY: Eastern Command 1; Southern Command 2; Western Command 3. Time 3 min. 19.6 secs.

20,000 METRES WALK: Naik Zora Singh 1; Time 1 hr. 39 min. 3 secs.; Hav. Harnek Singh (W.C.) 2; Sep. Sobharam (W.C.) 3.

MARATHON RACE: Naik Gurcharan Singh (W.C.) 1; Time 2 hrs. 43 min. 39.6 secs.; L/Nk. Amar Singh (W.C.) 2; Spr. Ponnuswamy 3.

HIGH JUMP: L/Nk. Bhanwar Singh (E.C.) 1; height 6 ft.; L/Nk. Ajit Singh (W.C.) 2; L/Nk. H. Singh (W.C.) 3.

BROAD JUMP: Hav. Ram Mehar (W.C.) 1; 24 ft. 9-1/4 inches; L/Nk. Mirsa Singh (E.C.) 23 ft. 9-3/4 ins. (National record—second); Hav. Mohinder Singh (E.C.) 23 ft. 4 ins. 3.—UPI.

Miss Cospi Capadia is seen clearing the high jump in the Hornets girls section. She came second in Saturday's event in the State Juni or Athletic meet.

CUSTODIO D'SOUZA LOWERS MILE RECORD

CHRONICLE ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CUSTODIO D'Souza, Barretto High School's Bombay State junior and Schools' senior mile champion, was the star performer on the first day of the two-day annual junior athletic meet of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, this evening, winning the mile event for the second time, setting a new meet record in the process. His timing of 4 minutes 29.4 seconds beats the existing record of 4 minutes 32.6 seconds set by R. Fernandes in 1955.

The results were:

BOYS—CADETS

110 METRES HURDLES (First Heat): D. Fernandes (Amateurs) 1; S. De Gama (Bombay Goans) 2; S. W. Nerlekar (Arya Kreeda) 3. Time: 11.2 seconds. (Second Heat): D. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 1; R. D. Tipnis (Arya Kreeda) 2. Time: 17.4 seconds.

100 METRES (First Heat): Reshan Singh (Guru Nanak) 1; U. M. Angre (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 2; D. S. Vijayakumar (N. K. E. S. School) 3. Time: 12.2 seconds. (Second Heat): S. G. Deshpande (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 1; A. Poonan (Byculla Athletic) 2; Victor D'Sousa (Labour Welfare) 3. Time: 12.0 seconds.

RUNNING LONG JUMP (Final): V. P. Katki (Maharashtra A.A.A.) 1; A. K. Ravat (Ruia College) 2; Resham Singh (Guru Nanak) 3. Distance: 18 feet 6-3/4 inches.

PUTTING THE SHOT (Final): Gerdotto Warmuth (Mahim Athletic) 1; D. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 2; J. K. Major (Cushrow Baug) 3. Distance: 35 feet 5-1/4 inches.

100 METRES (Semi-Finals): S. G. Deshpande (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 1; Resham Singh (Guru Nanak) 2; U. M. Angre (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 3. Time: 11.9 seconds. (Second Heat): D. Fernandes (Amateurs) 1; J. Albuquerque (Bombay Goans) 2; K. Villas (Byculla Athletic) 3. Time: 11.7 seconds.

200 METRES (Semi-Finals): S. G. Deshapande (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 1; Iqbal Mohamed (Labour Welfare) 2; D. Fernandes (Amateurs) 3. Time: 25.7 seconds. (Second Heat): Resham Singh (Guru Nanak) 1; K. Villas (Byculla Athletic) 2; Victor D'Souza (Labour Welfare) 3. Time: 25.3 seconds.

400 METRES (Semi Finals): Godfrey Vaz (Bombay Goans) 1; Louis Pereira (Labour Welfare) 2; A. Sequeira (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time: 57 seconds. (Second Heat): Daniel Moses (Maharashtra) 1; Diago Fernandes (Barretto School) 2; Gonsalves (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time: 64.8 seconds.

THROWING THE DISCUS (Final): R. P. Shroff (Robert Money) 1; D. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 2; R. B. Gonsalves (St. Xavier's College 3. Distance: 102 feet 5½ inches.

1500 METRES (Final): Custodio D'Souza (Barretto School) 1; G. Alexander (Maharashtra) 2; D. R. Thanekar (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 3 Time: 4 minutes 29.4 seconds. NEW MEET RECORD.

BOYS — HORNETS

110 METRES HURDLES (Final) Bazil D'Mello (Labour Welfare) 1; S. A. Kharkar (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 2; Benedict Fernandes (Labour Welfare) 3. Time: 19.8 seconds.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (Final): C. Robin (Don Bosco) 1; D. Gazdar (Sir Ness Wadia) 2; J. Zaveri (Sir Ness Wadia) 3. Distance: 114 feet 6-3/4 inches.

100 METRES (Semi-Finals): T. K. Sengupta (Maharashtra) 1; Vasanth Salians (NKES School) 2; John Baretto (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time: 12.2 seconds. (Second Heat): Edmond Isiah (St. John) 1; Harbans Singh (Guru Nanak) 2; Clarence Saldanha (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time: 12.2 seconds.

200 METRES (SEMI-FINALS), (First Heat): Vasanth Salians (NKES School) 1; S. V. Vaidya (Arya Mandal) 2; Began Desai (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time: 25.6 seconds. (Second Heat): Edmond Isiah (St. John) 1; Sam Pochkhanawala (Amateurs) 2; Z. M. Patel (Amateurs) 3. Time: 25.4 seconds.

RUNNING LONG JUMP (Final) Harbans Singh (Guru Nanak) 1; T. K. Sengupta (Maharashtra) 2; Pophale (Maharashtra) 3. Distance: 18 feet 3/4 inches.

BOYS — MIDGETS

50 METRES (Final): Purshottam Kanji (David Sassoon) 1; Henry D'Costa (Labour Welfare) 2; Solomon Isiah (Kanara Athletic) 3. Time: 7.5 seconds.

100 METRES (First Heat): Purshottam Kanji (David Sassoon) 1; Solomon Isiah (Kanara Athletic) 2; Geoffrey Thipthorp (Amateurs) 3. Time: 13.8 seconds. (Second Heat): Henry D'Costa (Labour Welfare) 1; Wendyll Abraham (Amateurs) 2; K. V. Vaze (David Sassoon) 3. Time: 13.7 seconds (Third Heat): I. J. Bhamonikar (David Sassoon) 1; Vella Mohna (David Sassoon) 2; C. D'Souza (Bombay Goans) 3. Time: 13.8 seconds.

RUNNING LONG JUMP (Final) V. A. Deshapande (Maharashtra) 1; R. P. Shroff (Robert Money) 2; Geoffrey Thipthorp (Amateurs) 3. Distance: 14 feet 6½ inches.

GIRLS — MIDGETS

RUNNNING LONG JUMP (Final): Suzie D'Souza (St. Annes) 1; Suvarna Malvankar (Alexandra School) 2; Fatima Loharchunwala (Alexandra School) 3. Distance: 13 feet 3¼ inches.

50 METRES (First Heat): Suzie D'Souza (St. Annes) 1; Alice Braganza (Mahim Athletic) 2; Rekha Pradhan (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 3. Time: 7.6 seconds. (Second heat): Nalini Pai (NKES School) 1; Suvarna Malvankar (Alexandra School) 2; Harbhajan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 3. Time: 8.3 seconds. (Third Heat): Rhoda Billimoria (Amateurs) 1; Catherine Alves (Mahim Athletic) 2; Chitra Kini (Arya Kreeda Mandal) 3. Time: 7.9 seconds.

GIRLS — CADETS

200 METRES (FINAL): Navaneetham Rao (Mahim Athletic) 1; Wendy Branche (Christ Church) 2; Winfred Viegas (Barretto School) 3. Time 27.7 seconds.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (FINAL): Zarine Mehta (Alexandra School) 1. Height: 3 feet 11½ inches.

GIRLS — HORNETS

THROWING THE JAVELIN (FINAL): Shula Panhare (Amateurs) 1; Manmohan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 2; Balbir Kaur (Guru Nanak) 3. Distance: 46 feet 3-3/4 inches.

50 METRES: (FIRST HEAT): Olga Remos (Bombay Goans) 1; Lana Martins (St. Paul's) 2; Sunitra Salians (N. K. E. S. School) 3. Time: 7.5 seconds. (SECOND HEAT): Victoria Menezes (Labour Welfare) 1; Eva Dias (St. Annes) 2; Gurbachan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 3. Time: 7.4 seconds. (THIRD HEAT): Jean Dameron (Christ Church) 1; P. Fernandes (Mahim Athletic) 2; Manmohan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 3. Time: 7.3 seconds. (FOURTH HEAT): Felicia D'Souza (Bombay Goans) 1; Cecilia Bob (Maharashtra) 2; Vijayakumari Rao (N. K. E. S. School) 3. Time: 7.6 seconds.

100 METRES: (FIRST HEAT): Victoria Menezes (Labour Welfare) 1; Sumitra Salians (N. K. E. S. School) 2; Lana Martins (St. Paul's) 3. Time 14.0 seconds. (SECOND HEAT): Felicia D'Souza (Bombay Goans) 1; Jean Dameron (Christ Church) 2; Shreedevi Malvankar (Alexandra School) 3. Time 13.5 seconds. (THIRD HEAT): P. Fernandes (Mahim Athletic) 1; Cecilia Bob (Maharashtra 2; Mohini Rao (N. K. E. S. School) 3. Time 13.7 seconds. (FOURTH HEAT): Olga Remos (Bombay Goans) 1; Preeda Moraes (Mahim Athletic) 2; Rita Mistry (Maharashtra) 3. Time: 14.4 seconds.

80 METRES HURDLES: (FIRST HEAT): Jean Dameron (Christ Church) 1; Gurbachan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 2; Dinha Boga (Mahim Athletic) 3. Time 15.6 seconds. (SECOND HEAT): Manmohan Kaur (Guru Nanak) 1; Sushila Charak (Mahim Athletic) 2; Razia Poonawala (Alexandra School) 3. Time 17.4 seconds.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (FINAL): Mohini Rao (N. K.E.S. School) 1; Gospi Capadia (Sir Ness Wadia) 2; Razia Poonawala (Alexandra School) 3. Height 3 feet 11 inches.

50 METRES (SEMI-FINALS): (FIRST HEAT): Lana Martins (St. Paul's) 1; Victoria Menezes (Labour Welfare) 2; Olga Remos (Bombay Goans) 3. Time: 7.5 seconds. (SECOND HEAT): P. Fernandes (Mahim Athletic) 1; Felicia D'Souza (Bombay Goans) 2; Jean Dameron (Christ Church) 3. Time: 7.4 seconds.

Dolly Nazir Outstanding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The three-day Salt Water Aquatic Championships ended in a blaze of glory for Dolly Nazir in the women's section with 20 points and young Prakash Chandnani among boys with 15 points at the P.M. Hindu Baths Pool, on the concluding day, this evening.

Five meet records were set up on the concluding day and the persons responsible were S. M. Jariani in 200 metres breast stroke for men (Open), Dolly Nazir in 100 metres free and breast stroke events for women, A. B. Sarkan in boys section in 50 metres breast stroke and S. C. Talwalkar in the girls under 16 section in 50 metres breast stroke.

DULL CRICKET SEEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MOST of the interest in the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced this afternoon was rivetted on the three matches in the Senior Division but the large crowd at the Bombay Port Trust ground at the Cross Maidan suffered agony for almost two and a quarter hours during which Tata Sports Club hit a meagre 78 for two when playing against Cipla Sports Club.

The only batsman to shape with confidence was Merwyn Gonsalves who was rewarded with 37 most valuable runs.

The Associated Cement Co., playing against B.E.S.T. Sports Club at the Islam Gymkhana, finished the afternoon with 111 with nine wickets intact, the bulk of the scoring being done by left-hander N. H. Colah and Polly Umrigar, batting with 47.

Bowling to his well-placed field, left-hander Baji Karbhari dismissed three men for a little over nine runs apiece.

The brief results were:

"A" DIVISION

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Tata Sports Club 78 for 2 (Merwyn Gonsalves 37, B. R. Irani batting 11, R. G. Nadkarni batting 19) vs. Cipla Sports Club.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: Burmah-Shell "A" 129 for 8 (C. S. Korgaonkar 77, Brahmabhat batting 14, K. M. Hegde batting 12, B. N. Karbhari 3 for 29, M. S. Aryamane 2 for 46) vs. Bank of India.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA: Associated Cement Co.'s C.C. 111 for 1 (N. H. Colah 46, Rusi Dalal batting 18, Polly Umrigar batting 47) vs. B.E.S.T.

"B" DIVISION

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Construction Employees' Recreation Club 92 for 2 (S. M. Kulkarni batting 32, T. G. Surve 19, C. M. Rane batting 31) vs. Imperial Chemical Industries Sports Club.

"C" DIVISION

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Reserve Bank of India "B" 114 for 4 (K. S. Ingle 26, A. N. Bolar 47, S. D. Lumbah batting 22, Victor Dias 2 for 43, V. P. Rane 2 for 39) vs. Ciba Sports Club.

AT PARSEE GYMKHANA: E. Merck Sports Club 148 for 9 (K. N. Pai 77, S. P. Sarathy 19, D. S. Naik 14, A. Viegas 4 for 34, Baptista Mascarenhas 2 for 25) vs. Metal Box Sports Club.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: New City Mills 174 for 2 (K. R. Chavan batting 86, W. N. Parab 16, Y. K. Lad 50) vs. Brady's and G. Claridge Sports Club.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: Godrej Staff Sports Club 149 for 7 (B. P. Surti 26, S. P. Palwankar 26, K. B. Irani 49, J. C. Desai 2 for 53, H. B. Sukhla 3 for 31, G. G. Mane 2 for 24) vs. Unichem Sports Club.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: Burmah-Shell "B" 137 for 3 (M. G. Arondekar batting 29, M. J. Gaonkar 57, Narsi Shyam 36, Asaikar 3 for 36) vs. Chowgule Cricket Club.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Alcock Ashdown Sports Club 87 for 7 (A. D'Souza 19, A. B. Parab 12, G. R. Shende 32, H. N. Palekar 4 for 12) vs. Bank of Baroda.

AT AZAD MAIDAN: Ruia Sports Club "B" 214 for 3 (R. S. Dongre 27, V. A. Chavan 87, C. S. Phaterphekar batting 74) vs. Ordnance XI.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Bombay Co. 187 for 9 decl. (W. R. Gaunt 77, C. Khemchant 37, R. M. Dhairyan 41, H. L. Vyas 4 for 48, K. L. Mane 4 for 52) vs. New India and Jayabharat Cricket XI 12 for no loss.

WEST ZONE WIN FINAL

HYDERABAD, January 11.

WEST Zone won the Cooch Bihar trophy for All-India Schools' Cricket Inter-Zonal Championship for the fifth year in succession, when they beat South Zone by four wickets and eight runs here today. The final scores were South Zone 272 and 130, West 293 and 117 for 6.

West Zone, who required 96 runs for a win when they resumed their yesterday's innings with 14 for no loss made 117 runs for the loss of 6 wickets 15 minutes after the lunch.

The winning stroke came through the bat of P. Sheikh, who together with his captain, Desai, took the score from 82 to 117.

He remained unconquered with 29 runs to his credit. Sawant, the opening batsman, was once again the top scorer with 42 runs.

Suresh and Ghulam Mohammed took two wickets each for 24 and 59 runs respectively.

Mr. R. K. Patel, vice-president of the Board of Cricket Control in India gave away the prizes.

Navy Take Over Lead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Navy, the holders took over the lead from Western Command by aggregating 21 points, as against 13 for Western Command and 11 for Air Force, when two more divisions, Middle and Light Weight classes were decided today at the Services Weightlifting Championships held at the Naval Barracks.

On Sunday lifting in Feather and Bantamweight classes will be decided. Thereafter the Best Physique Contest will be taken up for decision.

Burmah-Shell Start Second Leg Well

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL started their second leg in the B.P.H.A. League with a solitary goal victory over St. Xavier's College Gymkhana "A", while later in the evening Lusitanians "A" and B.E.S.T. completed their first leg fixtures, the match resulting in a win for the former by two goals to nil.

League leaders, Burmah-Shell had to fight tooth and nail for their victory, and it was fortunate for them that umpire Felix Fernandes was short sighted as the official failed to notice Albert Middlecoat stop Desmond D'Cunha's goalbound penalty-corner hit with his foot. The corner was the result of James D'Costa falling back in the nick of time to prevent Freddie D'Sa from culminating a grand move between Charlie Fernandes and himself.

St. Xavier's put up a creditable performance as they were without Owen Ferreira who was sitting on the sidelines due to an injury, and the Oilmen's goal that came after a blank first half was from a rebound off Charles Gonsalves's pads.

The only chance Shell had in the first half was when Rui Valladares moved in along the goalline and saw his push being deflected out by Gonsalves.

Nine minutes after the breather, following a short corner, James D'Costa passed the ball across to Rui Valladares who essayed a shot, and from the rebound off the goalkeeper's pads, Joe D'Souza sent the ball to the boards.

Soon after that Gonsalves stopped Joe D'Souza's effort from close in, and then he cleared away Aspat's feeble effort.

LUSITANIANS, SCORING A GOAL IN EACH HALF, BEAT B.E.S.T. TO COMPLETE THEIR FIRST LEG FIXTURES.

Lusis could have taken an early lead. In the third minute they were awarded a penalty-bully when J. Cairo foiled Kenny Lefebour, but he sat on the ball, forcing umpire J. Jameson to award a penalty bully which Tarlok Singh wasted.

Lusis however managed to take the lead in the twentieth minute when Tarlok Singh passed the ball to Douglas D'Souza, who in turn sent it through for Kenny Lefebour to tap the ball past Sidappa and then drove the goalkeeper out of his charge and push the ball into an empty goal.

But four minutes later it was the Tramwaymen's turn of wasting a penalty bully which could have put them on level terms. Solanki centred the ball across the goal for A. Rodricks to push in but as he was about to do so Venicio Carvalho hooked his stick and umpire Jimmy Nagarwalla awarded a bully. F. Rozario who was entrusted with the bully failed to get the better of Venicio Carvalho.

Once again in the second half the Lusitanians were lucky when Bhatia's penalty corner drive, but the upright without any damage being done.

BUT THEN A MINUTE BEFORE THE FINAL WHISTLE LUSITANIANS COMPLETED THEIR TALLY WHEN DEREK D'SOUZA SCORED WITH A GRAND SOLO EFFORT.

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Baroda Concede Match

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Baroda University qualified to meet Poona in the finals of Kho-Kho Men's Championship now in progress here, when they accounted for Gujarat University in the semi-finals by an innings and 30 points.

In the women's championship, Nagpur scored a convincing victory over Baroda, who concerned the match after the first innings, and thus qualified to meet Poona in the finals.

The final matches in both the tournaments will be played here tomorrow.

In the men's event Baroda's overall superiority was never in doubt and conceded only fifty points to Gujarat.

Baroda in their fielding sent out 14 players to score 140 points.

Gujarat once again failed in the second knock having scored only 60 leaving Baroda winners by an innings and 30 points.

In a one sided match Nagpur University scored an easy victory over Baroda in the semi-finals of the women's Kho-Kho Championship now in progress here.

Nagpur now meets Poona in the finals. Fielding first Baroda scored only 40 points, while Nagpur replied with 140. Baroda, however, conceded the match after the first innings.—UPI.

Mills' Final Drawn Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOR the third time, Khatau Mills and New China Mills failed to come to a decision in their second replay in the Mills Football Tournament at the Central Railway ground, this evening. The teams shared two goals and earned the right for another replay. Extra time was played with no scoring on either side.

On the run of play, Khatau should have won at least by a two-goal margin for they saw more of the ball throughout the keen match.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. **Smyslov.**
2. **Because other countries have yet to develop baseball teams matching the calibre of the U.S. leagues.**
3. **(a) Canasta. (b) Chess. (c) Billiards. (d) Tennis, football.**
4. **San Moritz, Switzerland.**

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR HAS THE ECLIPSE STAKES AT MERCY

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SMALL FIELD OF SEVEN HORSES HAVE ACCEPTED FOR THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, THE FEATURE ON SUNDAY IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE TWELFTH DAY OF WINTER RACES.

The rich prize is again at the mercy of the great horse, Rock of Gibraltar, and as for the handling we are well aware that he goes fondly with Kheem Singh.

It is unwise to throw even a bad coin against the Pariakimedi-owned giant in a term race.

In top form at the moment, Maharaja of Gwalior's Padma Raje is sweetly fancied in the P. D. Bolton Memorial Gold Cup to be run over seven furlongs.

Exaggerator is sure to make a owned giant in a terms race.

I make Golden Spot my best bet for Sunday in the Bilkha Plate.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 1-45 P.M.

THE MANJIRI PLATE—DIV. II
1 Mile

TALL TALK (Abdul Karim)	9	4
PRINCESS CHARMING (Kader)	9	3
OCEAN FARER (Ganpat S.)	8	8
QURAISHA (Deshmukh)	8	5
ARDENT HOPE (Dalpat Singh)	8	5
INDY (Dinkar)	7	13
RAJ MUKUT (—)	7	7
PRINCESS KAISER (Gulamali)	7	6
NECK TIE (—)	7	5
YANKEE PASHA (Mod Singh)	7	0

★

2 2-15 P.M.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE
5 Furs.

ABONARE (B. Khalil)	8	12
AL SABAH (Kheem Singh)	8	12
STATESMAN (Eldin)	8	12
RAQUEEB (Jagdesh)	8	12
COUNSELLOR (—)	8	12
MEGH MALA (Evans)	8	9
ROSHNI (—)	8	9
ERIN DUST (Dalpat Singh)	8	9
MINERVA (W. Bell)	8	9
CHATURANGIKA (Rajoo)	8	9

★

3 2-45 P.M.

THE BERAR PLATE: 7 Furs.

GLACHAN (Medhe)	9	5
BLUSHEON (Janardhan)	8	12
HURSTPARK (Kasbekar)	8	9
MAGIC CARPET (Durr)	7	12
GREEN RIBBON (Dalpat Singh)	8	8
TIZIANO (Evans)	8	6
MANECK STAR (Purtusingh	8	5
ISOTOPE (B. Khalil)	8	4
GLORIETTE (S. Chavan)	8	3
HIS LORDSHIP (Dasrath Singh)	8	3

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1	Indy	Ardent Hope
2	Roshni	Statesman, if ab. Erin Dust
3	Maneck Star	Asokahind, if ab. Native Dancer
4	Maruti	Mustang if ab. Sabrina
5	Rock of Gibraltar	Lough Ine
6	Gazelle	Saucy Marinette
7	Padma Raje	Exaggerator
8	Lover Boy	High Cabal, if ab. Ratna Prabha
9	Golden	Spot Satin Slipper

CHOICE TREBLE
Rock of Gibraltar—Padma Raje—Golden Spot

FLUKES
Iran—Cheerful

STYMIE (Ganpat S.)	8	3
ROMMEL (P. Khade)	7	12
NATIVE DANCER (Rajoo)	7	10
ASOKAHIND (Jagdesh)	7	8
ROYAL LOVE (J. Bhosle)	7	6
WELSH WAY (Mod Singh)	7	5
AFTAB (—)	7	4
PERA BELLA (Shiba)	7	3

★

4 3-15 P.M.

THE MANJRI PLATE—DIV. I
1 Mile

MUSTANG (Kader)	9	5
STAR OF INDIA (Kasbekar)	9	5
ISLAND MANOR (Jagdesh)	9	3
MARUTI (B. Khalil)	8	13
THUNDERER (Ganpat S.)	8	12
JHANKAR (Majid A.)	8	9
SABRINA (S. Chavan)	8	8
RAPIDO (Medhe)	8	8
HAPPY LAD (Purtusingh)	8	4
DESERT LIGHT (Shiba)	7	1

★

5 3-45 P.M.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA (1958): 1-1/4 Miles

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR (Kheem Singh)	9	6
ZINOSCA (—)	9	6
LOUGH INE (Durr)	9	3
MATOMBO (Kasbekar)	9	3
NAVAL HONOUR (Damodar)	9	3
MANGAL (P. Khade)	9	3
STEEL GATE (Eldin)	9	3

6 4-15 P.M.

THE SARGODHA PLATE DIV. I
1 Mile 1 Fur.

FINAL EFFORT (Durr)	9	4
SAUCY MARINETTE (Jagdesh)	9	2
MAGIC PRINCE (Foley)	8	12
INTEZAR (W. Bell)	8	10
DIAMOND VALLEY (Dasrath Singh)	8	9
ROOP KALASH (Eldin)	8	5
PRITUM (Purtusingh)	8	3
GAZELLE (P. Khade)	8	2
KANIYA KUMARI (Evans)	8	2
RED ROYALTY (S. Chavan)	8	2
AMBITION (Mohd. Yusuf)	8	1
IRAN (Purshottam)	7	13
LEGIONNAIRE (Shiba)	7	3

★

7 4-45 P.M.

THE P. D. BOLTON MEMORIAL GOLD CUP: 7 Furs.

HOLIDAY DATE (Jagdesh)	9	7
RAJ TILAK (Purtusingh)	9	1
GAREEB PARVAR (P. Khade)	9	0
EXAGGERATOR (Eldin)	8	10
PADMA RAJE (Durr)	8	6
HUMEARA (Foley)	7	4

★

8 5-15 P.M.

THE SARGODHA PLATE DIV. II
1 Mile 1 Fur.

RATNA PRABHA (Kasbekar)	9	5
AMAN (Jagrup Singh)	8	9
LOVER BOY (Purtusingh)	8	9
ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Sardar Singh)	8	7
BIHARI (Ganpat S.)	8	5
RIVULETTE (Kheem Singh)	8	2
ARUNODAY (Gopal V.)	8	1
HIGH CABAL (Damodar)	7	13
THE DIAMOND (Jagdesh)	7	10
BHOOT-NATH (Rajoo)	7	9
PIXIE WAY (Shivaji)	7	7
HAPPY DREAM (Shiba)	7	7
CHEERFUL (Bhimrao)	7	6
VIR SHAHENSHAH (J. Bhosle)	7	6
TAJDAR (—)	7	4

★

9 5-45 P.M.

THE BHILKA PLATE—6 Furs.

RIGTON VENTURE (—)	9	0
SATIN SLIPPER (Durr)	8	2
DHOLA MAROO (P. Khade)	8	10
GOLDEN SPOT (Kheem Singh)	8	6
BELARCO (Foley)	7	13
SUPER GOLD (J. Bhosle)	7	11
ITALIAN GODDESS (R. Shinde)	7	2